

## THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of science, art, and benevolence to humanity. Therefore it should never be intended by low, base, and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social, and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

### Words of Encouragement.

Who is there that in his or her daily labors fails to lend an ear to kind words of encouragement? How they elevate the mind to greater energy! How different the lead-like weight of fault finding! Kind words are a cheap commodity to the giver, while they often make the poor man happy. Our grumbling period may not be entirely over, but it is pleasant to anticipate the day when we shall talk more as follows to our friends and patrons:

We feel exceedingly happy at the bright prospects before us. We thank those of our friends who have favored our enterprise, and the daily encouragement we receive makes our editorial heart bound majestically with invigorating thumps of joy. We have had a touch of the liver complaint. But upon taking a stroll through town today we must confess the last symptom of the disease has evaporated. First we bolted into the public square. It required some engineering skill to get through the crowd of teams loaded with hay, wood, grain, etc., and the mass of human beings there congregated. We next looked into the warehouses of our merchants, where piles upon piles of everything in the form of produce and merchandise showed plainly that we were in a business place. Drays loading and unloading; the shout of the drivers; the yelling of the news boys, and uproar generally, made our ears ring. Next we took a "bus" for the railroad depot. Though the distance is short, we were soon locked in with the crowd of teams going to and fro, but soon reached our destination. Here we were knocked about among locomotives, news boys, and calmen, shouting the names of their various hotels and destinations. One locomotive blew up, and one didn't, and after pulling and hauling our precious body to get through the crowd, we returned to our sanctum to get relief from the perfection of discord that apparently prevails in a thriving business town like Anoka. We cannot wonder longer that we are prosperous, and that our columns are teeming with new advertisements. We feel rich and independent in our office labors. We have dug through the hard rub of getting our paper on a firm basis. We have but one favor to grant to any one, and that is the space occupied in our paper by the rail tail advertisement. We can dispense with that, and not feel the loss materially.

**DISCUSSION.**—We listened to a very pleasant discussion by the members of the Library Association, on Thursday evening, at the Methodist Hall, on the question, "Will the emancipation of the slaves be detrimental to white labor?" It seemed to us somewhat late in the day for Republicans to debate such a question; still we will not say the time was unprofitably spent. Our feeling, however, is all on one side of that question. In our judgment no general evil can result from a good thing. If freedom is good for the slave, it will work well also to the master, to the white laborer, and to every class of society. One principle harmonizes with another in the moral world; there is no conflict.

A State Convention of unconditional Union men, who sustain the National Administration, will be held in Saint Paul, on Wednesday, March 22, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Minnesota in the coming National Convention. The vote of the last election has been adopted as the basis of representation, which makes one hundred and forty members for the State. Two members will be due from Anoka County.

"LITTLE SIX" CAPTURED.—A correspondent of the Pioneer from Pembina gives an interesting account of the capture of Little Six. He is a noted Sioux chief, and half brother of Little Crow. He is charged with murdering seventeen white women.

# THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I.

ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1864.

NUMBER 19.

### Temperance.

Hon. Jared Benson has been elected President of the State Board of Agriculture.

We call attention to the advertisement of W. B. Greene, who is to open a high school March 15th.

G. D. Coleman and John S. McGlaulin have entered into copartnership to carry on business at the old stand of Mr. Coleman. See their advertisement.

On Monday, Mr. Nicols, of the State Senate, offered resolutions commendatory of the course of President Lincoln, and recommending his re-election.

We understand it is expected that Rev. Dr. McMasters, of Minneapolis, will deliver the next Lecture before the Anoka Library Association, on Thursday evening next, at the Baptist Church.

For the Anoka Star.

**OUR COUNTRY FOREVER!**

Lieut. Col. B—— hereby tenders to the patriots of Anoka County, his services as recruiting agent for the new Company of "ANOKA RIFLES," and begs to inform the people generally that the time for recruiting will close when the Railroad is completed to St. Cloud.

Maj. Gen. "P——" has arranged for the treatment of all sick and wounded by laying in a fine stock of drugs, and Brig. Gen. D—— attends to the "trying" department, that is, as every new recruit is expected to treat the company to cigars, Brig. Gen. D——, with the assistance of Cols. F., L., R., H., and the stage agent, all of whom are on his staff, try the quality, and if accepted, the new recruit is sworn in. The company, as we understand from Lieut. Col. B——, is in a flourishing condition, and our neighboring village, Minneapolis, as the Lieutenant Colonel who recently returned from there states, is in quite a state of excitement, on account of the patriotism of this vicinity. It may be well to state that arrangements are being made with the Railroad, and stage company, for the transportation of all recruits to wherever they wish to go, provided they are well supplied with "Greenback," with which to pay their fare.

Resolved. That if no other course prove effectual, we will bring to bear against those whose course is reprehensible all the power of social proscription.

Resolved. That we will unite most cordially in all efforts put forth by the friends of humanity for the purpose of suppressing this dreadful evil, and enormous wrong perpetrated against us, against society, and against God; and thus pledging ourselves, we will endeavor to incite others who are yet indifferent to aid in the good work.

Resolved. That we will co-operate in organization and in labor, in the circulation of pledges and temperance documents, in the formation of Bands of Hope among adults and youth, in the calling of public meetings to be addressed by the best speakers that can be procured, and in all efforts calculated to create a right public sentiment and rescue those who are fast hastening to destruction.

Resolved. That all present, pledge themselves to use their utmost efforts to create a proper sentiment in this community on the subject of Temperance.

Resolved. That the clergymen be solicited to notice this meeting, and invite their congregations to engage in the work, and the editors to notice it in their papers.

The public are reminded that Betty, the colored woman, and her two children are still alive; consequently they eat, and drink, and wear out clothes like other persons. Now in order that the supply may equal the demand, persons desirous of doing so are requested to leave for her benefit packages of provision or clothing at Stowell & Co's store, or furnish her work near the residence of Mr. Chas. King.

The Minnesota First is about to return home.

I cannot feel justified to close this

without stating that, to my knowledge, Mrs. Colburn has broken some of the most threatening symptoms of fever with the battery. She has cured diphtheria in a very short time, and very severe rheumatism. In fact, I have not known a single case, where she has been called in the early stage of a disease, but the patients were soon restored to their usual health.

JOB KENSTON.

### ANOTHER DRAFT.

200,000 More.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
WASHINGTON, JAN. 30 1864.

It is hereby ordered that a draft for five hundred thousand (\$500,000) men to serve for three (3) years or during the war, be made on the tenth (10) day of March next, for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service, prior to the 1st day of March, and not heretofore credited.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Press says:

Twenty-six days remain (from Jan. 30) during which volunteers will be received. Minnesota's proportion of the new call will be about two thousand, which added to what the State will lack after receiving credit for the veteran volunteers, will leave about thirty-eight hundred to be drafted on the 10th day of March, unless previously raised by volunteering. Let every town and county do what it can for the good work. Very few towns that were exempt under the three hundred thousand call of October have a sufficient excess to clear them under the new levy, so that all have an imperative duty to perform. Our forces still have a stupendous task to perform and if we expect great achievements we must furnish the material with which to strike the blow.

### APPORTIONMENT OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

David Blakely, Secretary of State, and ex officio Superintendent of Public Instruction, has made the annual apportionment of the School Fund to the various counties, as follows:

Names of Counties.	No. persons bet. 5 and 21 years of age in each county.	Amount apportioned to each county.
Anoka.	744	\$24.50
Benton.	129	38.05
Blue Earth.	1,150	78.50
Brown.	1,056	144.70
Carr.	909	60.45
Chippewa.	636	296.90
Dakota.	3,824	1,720.90
Dodge.	1,841	828.45
Faribault.	874	392.45
Fitzgerald.	1,056	200.70
Preston.	1,509	67.05
Goodhue.	3714	167.50
Hennepin.	4,591	220.05
Houston.	1,248	57.00
Kent.	109	46.50
Kingsbury.	11	.95
Le Sueur.	2,056	93.25
Marion.	734	38.35
Mille Lacs.	60	27.00
Morrison.	215	96.75
Mower.	1,557	70.65
Nicollet.	4,065	185.25
Otter Tail.	17	7.65
Pine.	4,022	189.90
Ramsey.	1,426	63.50
Rice.	1,556	70.50
Scott.	3,421	164.45
Sherburne.	313	14.10
Sibley.	1,118	59.10
Stearns.	1,213	60.00
Wabasha.	3,840	127.70
Waseca.	1,017	45.65
Washington.	2,015	90.50
Winona.	4,074	184.65
Wright.	1,126	50.70
Total.	64,524	\$29,173.50

### LOCATION OF THE SIOUX.

An officer at Fort Abercrombie writes as follows: "From the best information from scouts sent out from this post to Devil's Lake, and from half breeds, I am of the opinion that there is not more than sixty lodges of Sioux east of the Missouri River and south of Turtle Mountains, and are divided as follows: At Devil's Lake, twenty; on upper Cheyenne River, five to ten, and on James River about thirty. These Indians are all Sissiutes, of whom Standing Buffalo is principal Chief. The lower Indians who committed the principal outrages are in the British settlements. Their principal Chief, 'Little Six,' has been secured by Major Hatch."

The Southern Methodist Book Concern in Nashville has been taken by the civil authorities for a government printing office. It was a pestilential secession concern, and has been put to good use.

### IDAHO.

Everybody, almost, has something to say about Idaho, just now. An exchange proposes a "sober second thought," to those who think of starting for that place, the coming season, that their dazzling golden visions may not altogether blind them to the perils and hardships they will have to encounter.

Powerful hostile Indian tribes possess the country, and they kill every one who ventures into it for mining purposes. Mining is the hardest kind of manual labor—it has to be performed in that mining district fifteen or twenty feet below the surface of the ground. The labor in addition to being hard, is unhealthy. Muscle and endurance are essentials of success—education and refinement comparatively useless—society is rude and primitive in the extreme, there are thousands of gamblers, thieves, sharpers and villains of every degree. Murder and robbery may be committed almost with impunity.

Bring this, the back ground and shady side into contrast with the bright visions of the golden harvest in prospect. It is stated as a fact, in connection with the fabulous stories of the abundance of gold to be found there, that about one in every ten does well, and not more than one in every hundred makes a fortune.

The going to Idaho, then, is a matter on which every one should very soberly think before setting out upon the journey.

### WOMAN'S LOVE FOR THE OLD FLAG.

A letter from Chattanooga, after speaking of the erection of a lofty flagstaff on the peak of Lookout Mountain, from which now floats the Old Flag, says:

"I must tell you an affecting little scene that I witnessed when we first

crossed Lookout, about the 9th of September.

"We were marching along at 'route step' with our colors furled in their black cases; when we perceived about a dozen of the fair sex in one of those everlasting southern porticos, watching us as we passed. We had

got nearly by when one of the young ladies stepped out to the front, and said 'Boys, we want to see the old flag.'

"Oh such a shout as went up! banners soon unfurled, music struck up,

the men took steps, hats without number

went into the air, and the burra lasted a good hour."

—Professor Agassiz, in a late lecture in Springfield, Mass., said:

"Boys and girls, men and women,

should be less cloistered. They

should be associated in the school,

on the farm, and in the shop. Their

influences should be pure and health-

ful, and thus would the race attain

more perfect development. Society

will then be put on a higher foundation."

—A terribly fatal fever is prevailing at Carbondale, Pa. It is called the black or spotted fever, and with the exception of a few cases, has completely baffled the skill of the physicians.

From six to eight deaths a day occur,

the victims dying within a few hours after being attacked.

Man is the only animal that gets

intoxicated. Hence it is very inappropriate to say of a man, who indulges in the habit, that he makes a beast of himself.

It would be more proper to say

of a beast that indulges in it, that he makes a man of himself.

—The first train ran out of Chicago,

15 years ago. Now there are 90 trains

leaving that city daily. The total

number of cars on these trains is 1,432

freight, and 163 passenger. The daily

out trains, if placed in one line, would

reach 25 miles and 12 rods.

—The coffin of the King of Denmark weighed 3,000 pounds.

It took thirty men an hour and a quarter to get it down the grand staircase.

There were nearly 30,000 men in the funeral procession,

—All earnest men are fanatics to

the lukewarm. All disinterested are

fanatics to the selfish. All heroic

men are fanatics to the cowardly.

All living men are fanatics to the dead.

—Letters from New Orleans repre-

sented that the severe cold weather

## THE ANOKA STAR.

### North and South.

North and South the War cries come;  
Sounds the trumpet, beats the drum.  
Hosts contending, marshalled foes  
Battle while the red blood flows.  
Two great nobles whose ideal  
Bursts into the earnest heat.  
Heads twain, on battle height  
Flaming into radiant light!  
One is Freedom over all ;  
One is Slavery's tyrant thral:  
These are written on the plain,  
Mid the battles fury rain.  
These the Powers that must contend  
To the dark and bitter end.  
Look upon the Nation's dead!  
Lo, the blood of martyrs shed!  
Dying that our Country may  
Know her Resurrection day!  
What shall be the Traitor's gain?  
Endless scorn, undying pain!  
Ever o'er the giant wrong  
Sings the Right her triumph song.  
Yes, as sure as God doth reign,  
Right the mastery shall obtain!  
Over all these beauties land's  
These two Brothers clasp their hands.  
These two Brothers now at strife,  
Make one heart, one soul, one life!  
This is last will be their song :  
"Joy forever, free and strong."  
Northmen, ye have not in hate  
Closed the heart's fraternal gate !  
Ye have not for greed nor gold,  
Forged the slave-chains manifold !  
But in patience we have wrought  
Our your Godlike, freeborn thought !  
Ye have toiled that men might be  
Clothed with truth and liberty.  
God hath answered from the skies ;  
Bids for His own arise !  
Now the work is in your door :  
Help His meek and suffering poor !  
There are hearts unconfected,  
Weeping o'er the battle-dead.  
There are wounded brave ones here ;  
Bring your hearts of kindness near !  
Freelove shiver at your gate —  
Let them not forgotten wait !  
Bind the wounded heart that bleeds ;  
Mold your speeches into deeds !  
This is what all time hearsay :  
"Glorious is our work to-day!"

[Continental.]

For the Anoka Star.

### Cooking—No. 3.

It seems difficult to draw any exact philosophical line between the trades and professions. All employments call forth a certain amount of intellectual effort, and all comprise manual labor. Moreover, in all are to be found charlatans, empirics and bunglers, as well as persons of deep research and effective skill. Yet common usage accords to some occupations the title "learned professions," and considers them genteel and refined; whilst others equally honest and useful are called "trades," and stigmatized as vulgar and plebeian. I know not in which category the tyrant dame would place cooking, but I certainly shall put it in the front ranks of the learned professions; for your doctors, lawyers, ministers, authors, &c., would make but a sorry show in the world were it not for the cooks. I speak from experience. I, a distinguished author, confess, (though it wounds my pride of authorship,) that I was obliged to cook and eat a hearty dinner before penning these "immortal lines." Perhaps all authors are not cooks, and I really hope all cooks are not authors; for of all professions that of authorship is the most thankless. You may search the depths and bring up a profound thought, soar aloft and catch a sublime fancy, or strike out a witicism and be ready to laugh at your own wit; and, ten chances to one, your readers will laugh at the other corner of the mouth, and call you blockhead, bore,—titles very unbecoming a cook.

But this is a digression; and I will return to the subject—the learned profession of cooking. Every profession is followed for a definite purpose, and presupposes in the practitioner an extensive acquaintance with certain of the sciences. Thus the medical practice has for its object the cure of disease; and the doctor is supposed to be thoroughly acquainted with the human system, diseases to which it is liable, Materia Medica, &c. The profession of cookery is practiced to maintain the body and mind in health and vigor; and involves a knowledge of the vegetable and animal kingdoms, of the preparation of food and its adaptation to our bodily needs.

I say not that all cooks or all doctors are skillful in their professions, but I fearlessly assert, that if all cooks understood the true, physiological principles of their profession and were always guided by that knowledge, that full three fifths of our aches and pains

and sicknesses would disappear; and of course, very many of the M. D.'s, and makers and venders of patent pills would have to "shut up shop," and seek for other employment. Aye, more, many of those "infirmities of the flesh"—frivolousness, anger, and other nameless peccadilloes, which are generally attributed to innate depravity of heart, and charged back to the account of the first sinful man—many of these, I say, would be seen to be but the effect of a depraved stomach, and lineaile descendants of your cooks. You may laugh at the idea—authors are often laughed at for their wisdom.

But Uncle Tim, the merchant must

keep his head above water if the debt

sinks. We cannot get along without them.

"Well, Peter, can they get along

without the farmer?"

Of course not, sir; but you know when one goes under there is another to take his place, and the old one makes a track for some new locality.

It would not answer at any rate not to

urge them to pay up; for many that

get in debt are apt to be forgetful.

"That's a fact, my boy, and there

are some men with capital that forget,

too. There is old Fleabite, for in-

stance; in making change one day

when settling with him he left a bal-

ance due me of only fifteen cents.

It was of no account to be sure; but

he would hand it to me in half an

hour. Now I knew he would cheat

me out of that if he had to lie to do it.

The next day I saw him fixing up an

account with Blinks, when Fleabite

reminded him that there was five cents

he owed him a year ago. Why, said I,

just for the novelty of it, don't say

anything, Fleabite, about so small a

matter as that to a poor man. Blinks

has just paid you the last cent he had;

give me credit for the five cents

on the fifteen you owed me

yesterday; and by thunder, Peter,

he had forgotten all about it—

in fact, swore I was mistaken, and got

quite wrathly."

Did he give you the change?

"Nary red, Peter; in fact, I counted

no less than seven lies, and any quantity

of profanity, to worm out of it. Another dirty trick I knew him to

play was this: He owed Pestle &

Mortar, the druggists, dollar and a

half; so he goes into the next store

and got a two dollar bill changed so as

to have forty-five cents in change.

With this \$1.45 in his hand, he goes

to the drug store and told Pestle he

wanted to pay him that little bill, and

says he, "there is the nearest I can

make it." Pestle told him it was all

right, and crossed it off. He chuckled

to himself to think he had made five

cents. He invariably gets trusted

when he buys anything, for the pur-

pose of making half a dime or so when

he pays up."

It's unfortunate, Uncle Tim, for a

man to love money so much he can't

take much pleasure in this world.

"That's so, Peter, and he may be

sure of taking a thorough course of

Thomsonian in the world to come.

There is nothing so degrades man as

the love of money. I don't object to a

man being close in his dealings, if he

is honest and charitable; has a back

door to his house, so he can slip out

occasionally and unseen take a few

creature comforts to some fellow being

who needs help. But when you find a

lover of money—a close man, who will

lie and cheat in his dealings, he be-

comes a mean man, is always selfish

and he shows it in his face. He seldom

has a smile that looks as if it was more

than skin deep—just a twitch of the

muscles. You see, my boy, such people

don't sleep soundly nights; they

are always conniving how they can

get five cents more, and the older they

get the worse it is. They get dyspepsia,

Peter, dry up, sell their souls for gold,

and when they die there is al-

ways joy in the place of sorrow.

Give me a carcass of 120 or 200 pounds

live weight, a good jolly countenance

and a heart inside, that will thump

against the ribs at the sight of distress

till it makes the hand go into the

pocket and bring out relief, and it

don't take but one thump generally,

my boy."

Well, sir, I fancy some of our mer-

chants would think that a rough argu-

ment—a poor kind of soap.

"Very likely, Peter, they would trust

you else first as a general thing;

but when you know a man who owes

you works hard early and late, and

tries to get ahead by his own dilig-

ence, and you see his crops all cut

off by dry weather or grasshoppers,

what would you do?"

Why perhaps he might, if a farmer,

have some live stock he could turn in

to help pay up.

"Supposing, Peter, he needed to

turn that to keep him through the winter?"

"Well, I have heard of men securing

their debts by mortgage, and these

could be easily assigned by the mer-

chant to help him liquidate his liabil-

ties."

"Yes, yes, my boy, many a poor fel-

low has done that as a last resort, and

to his sorrow. I tell you of all loads

for a farmer to carry, there is none

heavier than a mortgage."

But Uncle Tim, the merchant must

keep his head above water if the debt

sinks. We cannot get along without them.

"Well, Peter, can they get along

without the farmer?"

Of course not, sir; but you know

when one goes under there is another

to take his place, and the old one

makes a track for some new locality.

It would not answer at any rate not to

urge them to pay up; for many that

get in debt are apt to be forgetful.

"That's nothing but by-play, Peter;

that's only recreation. Did you ever

pett bull frogs when you was a boy,

and kill half a dozen croakers, and hear

any less noise in the frog pond? Well,

We'll Uncle Tim, we are here for

many things: we have got to build an

"air line to Lake Superior" and use

the "Chemical Saleratus." The Sioux

Indians are to be christianized, and

there is some canvassing to be done

for the next Presidential election.

"That's nothing but by-play, Peter;

that's only recreation. Did you ever

pett bull frogs when you was a boy,

and kill half a dozen croakers, and hear

any less noise in the frog pond? Well,

We'll Uncle Tim, we are here for

many things: we have got to build an

## HO! FOR A RIDE!

Cheap, pleasant and quick!  
to St. Paul, via

Saint Paul and Pacific R. R.

## Immense Stock

OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

to be closed out at

## A BARGAIN!

to make room for Spring Stock; at

CATHCART & CO'S.

132 Third Street, St. Paul.

Their stock is very large, and must be reduced  
consisting in part of

Clothes,

Cashmere,

Shawls,

Flannels,

Blankets

Yankee Notions, and newest styles

## Dress Goods,

seasonable and very beautiful. Also a full assort-

ment of

BRADLEY'S

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts in the world.

The attention of

Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and  
other Goods, as their wants.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known  
us and patronized us for the last twelve,  
years, we are grateful, but while we  
are proud to be classed among

THE OLD SETTLERS,  
we shall not allow ourselves to be placed among  
the "old Fagots."

## GOLD IS ADVANCING,

And they trends will certainly be higher. But  
for the next 12 months, I shall sell  
without regard to the market.

CATHCART & CO

St. Paul, Oct. 3, 1863.

132

## NEW STORE,

## New Goods.

DICKENS & BOULTER,

Have opened the store at the west end  
of the Bridge formerly occupied by a  
Match Factory, where they will keep  
constantly on hand a good assortment  
of staple

## DRY GOODS,

## Groceries,

## BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Which will be sold at very low figures  
for ready pay.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction; if  
not return them, and your money will be refunded.  
All kinds of Produce taken in exchange  
for goods.

Bring along your Butter and Eggs, and the  
highest market price will be paid for the same.

Anoka, August 1st, 1863.

## TAILORING.

A NEW Tailoring Establishment is just opened  
in Wm. H. Cook's Picture Gallery, Anoka, to  
inform the citizens of Anoka that the subscriber  
is prepared to do any work for them in the way  
of Cutting, Making and Repairing Clothing, at  
reasonably low rates. Products, wood, &c., taken  
in payment.

DAVID E. GOULDING.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING HOUSE,  
(Established in 1856.)  
MATHER & CO. Proprietors,  
335 Broadway, New York.

## POST OFFICE, ANOKA.

OFFICE HOURS.

WEEK DAYS—From 7 o'clock a. m. to 7 p. m.  
SUNDAYS—From 12 " " to 1 "

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.  
Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Sundays;  
sloos at 1 o'clock p. m. to 1 p. m.  
Northern mail—Leaves Anoka for Crow Wing  
daily, except Sundays; closes 9:30 A. M.  
Princeton Mail—For Princeton, Cambridge and  
Benton Park, leaves Anoka on Tuesday at 7 o'clock  
a. m. Arrives at Anoka on Wednesday at 8 o'clock  
p. m. Mail closes half an hour earlier than the  
time of starting.

R. M. JOHNSON,  
Anoka, Aug. 31st 1863.

Post Master.

## BOY WANTED.

A smart, intelligent boy, about fifteen years of  
age, is wanted at this office, to learn the Printing  
Business.

## FINKE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES

## TO PROMOTE

## Good Health

USE THE

Dandelion and Wild Cherry

## BITTERS.

In Pint Bottles, Price 50 Cents.

In Quart " " 60 ".

These Machines make the lock-stitch alike  
on both sides, and use less than half the thread  
and silk that the single or double thread loop  
stitch Machines do; will Item, Fall, Gather,  
Cord, Braid, Bind, &c., and are better adapted  
than other Sewing Machines in use to the frequent  
changes and great variety of sewing required  
in a family, for they will sew from one  
to twenty thicknesses of Marcelline without  
stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or  
from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver  
cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather,  
without changing the feed, needle, or tension,  
or making any adjustment of Machine what-  
ever!!!

They are simple in construction, and easily  
understood; and if any part is broken by accident,  
it is readily replaced.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine  
the choice of any intelligent buyer.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE, OR SEND FOR  
CIRCULAR.

N. B. Local Agents wanted in sections not yet occupied. Address,

FINKE & LYON, S. M. CO.,  
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Aug 7 1863.

## The Leading Family Paper in America

Consists of Sixteen Large Quarto  
Pages, weekly, price 4 cents; in  
monthly parts, price 17 cents;  
or \$2 per annum, paid  
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## THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL

Of Popular Information, Amusement  
and Domestic Mirth.

The Household Journal is not edited by one  
individual only, but its different departments are conducted  
by various cutters, so that it presents  
a paper unequalled in variety of useful, enteraining,  
and instructive contents, and one which  
special care is given to in sufficient in all  
kinds of United States and Canadian news every  
week is presented, in its various departments, the  
cheapest and best.

A greater variety of reading matter is given  
in the Household Journal than in any other paper  
in the country, and it is to be found in  
any other paper of the same size, and is  
generally published, being more entertaining as  
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In its various departments from twenty-five to  
seventy-five pages of first class music is  
published every week, consisting of the newest  
and best vocal and instrumental pieces (by the  
best composers of Europe and America), all having  
piano-forte accompaniments, full music page size,

The literary department is enriched with the  
cheapest stories by the best writers, not a line being  
admitted but what is of a kind fit to be perused  
in any family.

The Scientific and Inventional, the Household  
Journal presents particulars of the newest and  
private family and the workshop.

The History and travel gives most interesting  
and accurate narrations of intelligent  
travelers in all parts of the globe.

Its Literary and Miscellaneous presents the  
cheapest gems from the written and oral efforts of  
our best writers and speakers, both native and foreign,  
and is employed to great advantage for "Penny  
Society."

In 1864, in addition to its usual quantity  
of short stories, four original copyright novels  
will be given by Ann S. St. Pierre, Ella Rod-  
man, Fred. Lee Benedict, and the author of  
The Seven Licks.

It also publishes Fashions ahead of all others,  
each number, in addition to the colored plate,  
gives bonnets, cloaks and dresses, covered on  
the back.

Also a picture from which a dress, manteau,  
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aid of a mantua-maker. Also, several pages of  
household and other Receipts.

It is the best lady's magazine in the world.

The Magazine for the Times!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The best and cheapest in the world for Ladies!

This popular monthly magazine will be greatly  
improved for 1864. It will contain

One thousand pages of  
Twelve colored fashion plates!

Twenty-four pages of music?

It will be given for only Two Dollars a  
year, or a dollar less less than magazines of the class  
of "Peterson."

Its thrilling tales and novelties are the best  
in the world.

And now we invite you to subscribe for  
1864.

Address, CHAS. J. PETERSON,  
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Specimen copies sent gratis, when written for

TODAY.

SOUDIERS

AND

AGENTS.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE TIME TO PLANT.

We are frequently asked if Spring or Fall is the best time to transplant shrubs, trees, evergreens, &c. Our answer is, for this latitude and North, the Spring. Especially is this true if the trees are not perfectly hardy, and if not done quite early in the fall.

There are several reasons why the spring is the best. One of these is that quite frequently a hole has to be dug in which to plant. This is a retentive soil, in the fall will fill with water the first rain, and the roots remain in a perfect puddle. A great many will say why not alter this;—the ground if properly prepared, will not stand in puddles. This is true enough, but we fear, in our new country, if no tree was planted until the gardener had pronounced it well prepared, fewer still would be planted, which would be a pity; then, as is well known, if planted in the spring, just before the expanding of the leaves, they would go on and flourish finely. We have seen trees planted at almost all seasons of the year, and have an example a short distance from where we write of quite an extensive plantation of large evergreens, say from 8 to 10 feet high, planted last summer, and at a time too when no rain was falling. The new growth had pushed some six inches, more or less, and was perfectly soft, so much so, that the effect of removing was to prostrate these branches entirely, much of it dying off, some of the shoots lived, but entirely stunted in appearance, although not over six died outright out of some 100 trees. We also recollect last summer of some magnificent specimens of Norway firs being shipped by rail from Mendota to this city. These were ten feet or over in height, very wide base, yet they did not all die, and with the lot before spoken of, we quite believe will mostly weather the storm and ultimately make fair trees.

They make no such appearance, however, as they would have done had they been planted just before the shoots bursted into new growth, say the last two weeks in April in this latitude. The effect of removal might have been a check to exuberant growth, but what was made would be healthy and the tree in the condition to push with full vigor the ensuing summer.

With very hardy trees such as our forest trees, currants, lilacs and trees or shrubs of a similar character, we should plant just when we get ready (except in the summer months) and the ground was not frozen; preparing, however, that no puddle would encompass them. If fearful of that, we should take care that we were not ready until near the summer months.

With grapes, evergreens, roses and plants there are difficulties. We say plant in the spring; you are safe then, which is not so certain at any other season of the year.—[Prairie Farmer.]

### TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH INCREASING.

The Washington correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel gives the following sketch of a lecture by Prof. Agassiz, in which the theory is broached that the temperature of the earth is increasing, and that the time will come when the country covered with ice and glaciers will blossom as a rose. The theory is apropos to the weather we are now experiencing, but would not readily have been endorsed on the first of January :

What the cause of this might be, the lecturer did not explain, but as he does not believe in the theory of a change in the earth's axis, I presume he will find his cause in the increase of heat from gathering strength of the pent up fires in the interior of the earth. By and by these will burst forth with all their ancient fury, and then for another big snow storm.

### DEATH OF THACKERAY.

He died the night before Christmas Eve, suddenly, alone. He remained ill at night, but refused attendance, and hoped to be better in the morning. He had completed four parts of a novel announced in the Cornhill, from which his large public was anticipating its usual satisfaction, but he will delight us no more. He died at fifty two, in the full vigor of his powers, and few literary men in England could be regretted more. With the strange repugnance of being a cynic, Mr. Thackeray was one of the gentlest, kindest, soft-hearted of men, always doing good natured things, and always imposed upon. He was absurdly sensitive to criticism, and irritated and grieved that any one should fancy him ill-natured. It seems but yesterday that he was a young artist, writing his "Irish Sketch Books," but the world moves on and we grow old space. The youthful "Boz" who wrote "PICKWICK," and to whom we gave that nice ballad the other day at the Park Theatre, is a very gray grandfather now—hail, hearty, active indeed, and likely to live long, for he looks very tough, but on the wrong side of life. However, this is not much in England. A man's best time here is from fifty to seventy, for work, and perhaps for enjoyment.—[N. Y. Times.]

Josh Billings says, that if a man is going to make a business of serving the Lord, he likes to see him do it when he measures up onions as well as when he hollers glory hally-lyer.

—There are in Massachusetts 37,515 more females than males.

### LEGAL ADVERTISING.

In respect to legal advertising the Winona Republican has the following remarks :

From and after this date, all legal advertisements published in this paper will be inserted only at the following rates, by which the other established journals of the State have long been governed, viz : Seventy-five cents per folio of one hundred words for the first insertion, and thirty-seven and a half cents per folio for each subsequent insertion. Those rates do not correspond with those of ordinary mercantile and business advertising, and we would have been justified in adopting them years ago; yet until the present we have adhered to the old statute prices, long since repealed. The largely increased expenses in all departments of business necessitates this move now, to which we shall strictly adhere in all cases, until public notice to the contrary be given.

### CHANGE OF TIME.

Office St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, St. Paul, Jan. 1, 1862.  
On and after Friday, January 1, and until further notice, the Trains of the St. P. and P. R. R. will run as follows—

### SURVEYING.

Leave St. Paul 7:00 A.M.  
St. Anthony 7:45  
Manomon 8:05  
Arrive at Anoka 8:40

### EVENING.

Leave St. Paul 2:45 P.M.  
St. Anthony 3:20  
Manomon 3:50  
Arrive at Anoka 4:22

### LEAVING.

Leave Anoka 4:40  
Manomon 5:15  
St. Anthony 5:40  
Arrive St. Paul 6:20

### ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

F. R. DELANO,  
Assistant Superintendent.

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS a certain 100 acre Land Warrant, No. 100,982, issued under the act of March 3d, 1855, and granted March 27th, 1852, to FREDERIC T. COOPER, and by him at that time sold to HORACE N. COBALT, and is claimed by the undersigned, HORACE N. COBALT, destroyed by fire at the town of Anoka, Anoka County, Minnesota, and is hereby given that application will be made to the Commissioner of Patents at Washington, D. C., by the said Cobalt, for the re-issue of said warrant.

### HORACE N. COBALT.

S. C. GALE, Attorney.  
Dated January 1, 1862.

15:61

**PIANOS AND MELODEONS,**  
**F. O. WILDER & CO.,**  
Dealers in Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Harmoniums, Cabinet Organs, Sheet Music, Music Books, Pictures, &c. &c. &c.  
NO. 132 THIRD ST., COLUMBUS, PETER ST., ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Agents for the celebrated A. M. McPhail & Co.'s

### STAR AND GRAND SCALE PIANOS,

Mr. WILDER is a Piano maker, and has been in the business over twenty years, and will sell none but First Class Instruments. Every instrument will be warranted, and all pianos sold by the firm will be kept in tune and free of charge, if within a reasonable distance.

\*Pianos and Melodeons tuned and repaired.

Lessons given on the Piano and Melodeon.

St. Paul, December 12, 1861.

### COFFINS.

Coffins on hand and made to order, at the Furniture Rooms of

D. P. CRAIG.

11:11.

## RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ISANTI COUNTY, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

RECEIPTS OF ISANTI COUNTY FOR 1861.  
Balance received from Treas.  
Latta.....\$103 40  
Amt. tax collected for 1860 and 1861.....112 74  
do do do 1862 456

This amount only includes receipts to Oct. 26, being last settlement with Co. Treasurer; next being Feb. 29, 1862.

### EXPENDITURE—COUNTY FUND.

Jan 6. B. A. Latta, for assessing and selling delinquent taxes.....\$7 73

John S. Smith, coroner.....100  
and Judge of election 2 00

G. D. Loring, Judge of election, posting notices &c., 1861 and 1862.....2 75

Varied Assistant Judge of election, posting notices 1 75

Alison Hunter, Judge of election.....1 00

Fitz G. Loring, do do 1 00

John Shillie, do do 1 00

Stephen Hewson, Commiss. surveyor.....13 12

do do do 1 00

E. G. Clough, Commissioner 11 51

do do Clerk of election 1 00

O. F. Smith, Commissioner of election, and Clerk of election.....8 25

Wm. Tubbs, Auditor, balances on 1861.....50 00

do do for 1862.....109 00

do do supplies furnished 2 00

do do Clerk of election 2 00

7. B. A. Latta, allowed to A. H. Campbell, for his services.....1 50

O. F. Smith's compensation.....1 00

Henry Whitney, Judge of election.....1 00

Jun 1. Expenses of State road from Sank Rapids as per order from State, as follows:

O. S. Stearman, surveying.....10 00

do do.....7 50

John Orton, service on.....7 50

J. H. Hidde, do.....8 50

W. J. Maguire, do.....1 50

David Barrell, do.....1 00

H. Penberth, do.....1 50

G. W. Bakewell, do.....7 50

J. L. Cater, do.....7 50

T. H. Allen, do.....5 50

do do supplies furnished 2 00

do do.....2 00

Total 875 30

4. Hugh Spence, Judge of election.....1 00

Peter Sudstrom, do.....1 00

Peter Nelson, do.....1 00

N. S. Norlén, Commissioner do Overseer of Highways.....4 26

Win. Tubbs, examined of school.....2 00

do do for new books, assessment rolls and duplicates.....3 00

Sept 1. Peter Norlén, for overseer of highways in Dist. No. 1.....6 00

S. Hewson, Commissioner of schools.....4 26

do do assessing.....3 00

15. Wm. Tubbs, for new books and blanks.....3 00

Nov 20. Alfred Campbell, Clerk of Board.....2 00

G. D. Loring, Clerk of Board.....2 00

C. H. Clute, one day Judge of election and posting notices.....1 75

Wm. Tubbs, for blanks.....1 00

do do salary Co. Auditor 150 00

163 00

Jan 5. John S. Beatty, Clerk of election.....1 00

Andrew Donnelson, Judge do.....1 00

Michael S. Johnson, do.....1 00

Isaac Brumbaugh, do.....1 00

do do returnis and canvassing.....3 00

J. W. Declatur, leasing road.....2 00

Alison Hunter, Judge of election.....2 00

B. F. Hunter, do.....1 00

S. Hewson, Commissioner services.....4 75

do do making enrollment 4 00

do do locating road &c., do do ledger of election and notices.....1 75

do do do returns of election.....4 00

do do do canvassing and stamps.....5 00

Total \$70 43

Peter Sheldon, Clerk of election.....1 00

do do assessing.....1 00

E. G. Clough, Commissioner 17 40

D. M. Robins, for work on O. F. Smith, Commissioner services.....2 50

do do Judge of election.....1 00

do do for rent of office from Sept. 1861 to Jan. 1862.....1 00

J. W. Kelsey, Judge of election and notices.....1 75

Henry Whitney, Judge of election.....1 00

L. H. Campbell, Clerk of election.....1 00

Peter Norlén, do.....1 00

Peter Sudstrom, Judge do.....1 00

S. H. Hough, do.....1 00

V. Ansley, carrying returns 1 00

Total \$71 65

SPENCER BROOK SUB. SCHOOL DISTRICT.

May 11. order.....21 12

Jun 10. do.....S 17

Nov 20. do.....8 47

Total \$84 35

ROAD FUND.

Jun 12. J. Field for Spencer Brook District.....\$10 00

JUN 12. paid State Treasurer.....59 22

## THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.  
Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, propagation, performance, and maintenance of the integrity of life, order, and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social, and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

### The Baptist Church.

On Sunday last we had the pleasure of listening to a sermon by Rev. Mr. Baumes, of the Baptist Church. He is a pleasant and attractive speaker, and though the theology of his denomination is of the strict and sombre kind, he possesses a large and generous heart that swells with noble feeling, and which prompts utterances to correspond. On this occasion he gave a high eulogy on man, in respect to his capacity and destiny. Being made a little lower than the angels we had a right to expect of him heavenly aspirations and works. He contended that we must admit this principle in dealing with men, as well as in training our children; for it was absurd to say one is totally incapable of anything good, and at the same time demand the good, or complain of his depravity.

We felt ourselves richly paid for listening to such a discourse, and hope it may be repeated elsewhere. It is what society needs to elevate it above its present grovelling ideas of practical life. What is the use of all our talk about God, and Christ, and Angels, and Heaven, if in our daily life and business we exhibit a constant worldly strife, and meanness, and selfishness? We profess to be a brotherhood—children of God; and yet cannot trust one another out of sight! Our worship, under such a state of things, is an insult to God, and useless to our selves. If we have no power to do better, we should stop talking. But we can, let us believe. And we need such sermons to awaken us to a life more worthy.

JUDGE HOYT'S LECTURES ON IDAHO.—The lecture of Judge Hoyt, before the Anoka Library Association, on Thursday evening, was highly interesting and instructive, giving what appeared to be a plain unvarnished statement of facts regarding route, climate, soil, mining, society, and in fact everything a person wants to know about, who thinks of going there, or staying at home. Everybody is interested in this new gold field, and desires more information respecting it, which can be had by listening to this lecture. The Judge has accepted the invitation of the Association to repeat this lecture on Thursday evening next, at the Baptist church. Single tickets, or tickets for the course, can be procured at the office of T. G. Jones Esq. Turn out and hear the Judge on Idaho, and you will not regret it.

The Anoka Brass Band gave a Grand Benefit Concert on Wednesday evening, in Monticello, to Mr. Kries, County Auditor of Wright County. This gentleman is an old friend of the Band, and a very worthy man, and being now prostrated by sickness, they cheerfully responded to an invitation to give him a benefit. The large Academy Hall was well filled, being attended not only by the citizens of the town, but many were present from the country around.

Judge Nelson, of the United States Circuit Court of Minnesota, in the case of Israel G. Lash, a citizen of North Carolina, against Lyman Dayton, *et al.*, citizens of Minnesota, has decided that citizens of States in rebellion are considered as enemies and not entitled to sue in this Court.

Rev. Mr. Milburn, the blind preacher, has left the Methodist church and joined the Episcopalians.

Rev. John Pierpont, the well known poet, recently delivered a lecture in Washington in which he announced his conversion to Spiritualism.

There are now over two hundred National Banks in the United States, with stocks on deposit with the United States Treasurer.

There are now said to be only thirty-five newspapers published in the Confederacy.

Peterson for March is received.

# THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I. }

ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1864.

{ NUMBER 20.

The average thickness of the river ice this year, says the Atlas, is about eighteen inches. For several of the past years the average thickness exceeded that of this year by several inches. This is one indication, at least, to prove the mild character of the present winter, as compared with former ones.

CHANGER.—By the provisions of a recent act of our State Legislature, the name of the "Minneapolis, Faribault and Cedar Valley Railroad," has been changed to that of "Minnesota Central." The change has not tended to meet the views of many of our leading citizens, but as the thing is already done, there is no use of grumbling.—[Atlas.]

At the Fifth Annual Session of the State Agricultural Society of Minnesota, the following officers were elected for the following year:

President—Jared Benson, of Anoka. Secretary—Wm. R. Smith, of Minneapolis.

Treasurer—J. W. Selby, of St. Paul. Board of Education—Henry Hill, of McLeod county; E. T. Alling, of Anoka; Stephen Miller, of Stearns county; and Levi Nutting, of Rice county.

Executive Committee.—W. L. Ames, of St. Paul, Chairman; W. L. Wilson, of Ramsey county; S. W. Farber, of Washington county; N. N. Thompson, of Dakota county; J. P. Plummer, of Hennepin county; B. F. Langworthy, of Mower county; D. R. Farnham, of Wright county; Jared Benson, of Anoka, ex-officio; W. R. Smith, of Hennepin, ex-officio.

For the Anoka Star.  
Philosophy of Nature.

Mr. Editor:—I do not fully understand "Amicus" in his application of the vegetative law. I think that law is confined exclusively to the growth and duration of the physical body. If that law is applied to the development of all the faculties peculiar to man, and those of the lower orders of creation, then it must be universal and adapted to the condition of all alike; and what will supply the needs of the one will supply those of all the others.

No doubt the vegetative law was ordained to a specific purpose, and if the first application is correct, then that purpose is to build up and repair the vegetable and animal organizations. The element of the vegetative law is vitality; and this has an office peculiar to itself, which is to carry each particle of matter in the vegetable and animal kingdoms to their appropriate places. This is the master builder in all that has life.

The mineral does not contain all the elements that are in the vegetable, nor does the vegetable contain all the elements of the animal; neither do the lower orders of animals contain all the elements that are in man. Each of these orders contains discrete elements; yet the higher orders always contain all the elements of the lower. Hence the same law that controls the one, is not suited to the condition of the other, no further than one contains the elements of the other.

The introduction of a new element into a form or being, be it a vegetable or animal, constitutes a new species or race. Hence their sphere of life will be different and their wants different.

While the animal has unerring instinct and limited reason as a guide, man has the highest power of reason and the guidance of the spirit. The latter comes not by any mental effort, but by influx. Its source is purely spiritual. Whatever faculty God has given to the one as a guide, that is suited to its nature and wants; and its power will correspond to its elements.

While the vegetable has the power to grow, it has no power to move. While the fish has the power to swim, it has no power to fly. While the animal is endowed with instinct and limited reason, it has no power to trace principles from cause to effect, and it cannot comprehend any intricate or

abstract subject. Hence its mode of life and wants are different from man's. Man has natural mental and spiritual wants, and he draws from every department of nature materials to supply his natural wants; and from science and literature food for his mental wants; and from every source, spiritual food, be it man, angel, or God.

Spiritual impressions cannot be revealed to the natural eye; they must be spiritually discerned. Hence if we reveal to the purely natural the reality of a spiritual existence in a disembodied form, there must be a material medium to reveal its presence and power.

Men often degrade themselves by holding communication with lying, wicked and abandoned spirits, both in this world and beyond this mundane sphere. "Evil communications corrupt good manners" is a universal law, whether applied to spirits in the flesh or out.

Every good person is fully sensible of the evil effect of associating with the wicked and depraved in this world; and such association with the same class of spirits from the unseen world is doubly pernicious. It serves to blunt every moral sensibility; and the longer such intercourse is held, the further the person is removed from righteousness and truth.

We need not go to the mesmerizing room to call round us the spirits of the pure and the holy. Every sincere prayer is listened to by those pure spirits, and in chords of love they cluster round us, and often act as physicians to heal the wounded soul. R.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Hon. Ignatius Donnelly presented the following petitions in the House of Representatives on the 4th:

The petition of discharged soldiers of various Minnesota volunteer regiments, asking that the act of March 3, 1863, be so amended as to entitle all soldiers to the \$100 bounty who have been discharged on account of wounds received or disease contracted in the service, without reference to the length of time the soldier has served.

Also, the memorial of William W. Phelps and James M. Cavanagh, asking for pay as members of the Thirty-Fifth Congress of the United States, in the State of Minnesota during the period between the commencement of the term of said Congress, to wit, March 4, 1857, until the time of the admission of said State into the Union, namely, May 11, 1858.

GRAPE CULTURE AT BLOOMINGTON.

Dr. Shroeder, the well known German horticulturist of McLean county, informed us at Springfield, that six years ago he planted the first grape vines at Bloomington. Now in that immediate vicinity there are fifty acres planted to the vine. The Dr. confidently predicts that in five years McLean county alone will beat the famous plantations of Herman, Mo., in the extent of its vineyards. Put McLean county and Dr. Shroeder on the record. We apprehend he is a true prophet in this respect.—[Prairie Farmer.]

THE HARVEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual report to the President, estimates the yield of the great staples of agriculture in the United States in 1863, as compared with the previous year, as follows:

1562. 1562.  
Wheat in bushels 169,993,500 191,038,259  
Oats, in bushels 173,520,997 174,538,163  
Corn, in bushels 159,740,474 449,420,250  
Flax, in tons 10,090 9,250  
Tobacco, in pounds 208,537,73 258,425,413  
Wool, in pounds 68,934,172 79,402,915

The Columbia South Carolina says:

A disastrous fire on Tuesday destroyed \$2,000,000 worth of cotton, a large portion of which belonged to government. The loss was 1,700 bales of uplands and 800 bales of Sea Island. Three residences and their out-houses, together with furniture, a large lot of salt, and various other articles were also destroyed, valued at \$100,000.

—A Paris surgeon made a new tongue to replace one lost by cancer. The man who uses it talks, tastes, and swallows perfectly.

Admit no guest into your soul that the faithful watch-dog in your bosom barks at.

### PANIC IN RICHMOND.

A special dispatch from Fortress Monroe (Feb. 9.) to the American, from Mr. C. C. Fulton who is at City Point, says the rebel flag of truce with Commissioner Ould, and Capt. Hatch, the three officers arrived at City Point.

Two citizens, prisoners, were brought down. They were both Maryland men. They brought exciting news from Richmond which represented was in a state of most feverish excitement from midnight on Saturday up to the time they left Sunday afternoon. At midnight on Saturday the bells of the city were rung, and men were rushing through the streets crying "to arms" "to arms!" "The Yankees are coming!"

During the remainder of the night there was intense commotion everywhere. The Home Guard was called out and the tramp of armed men could be heard in all directions. Cannon sounded through the streets, women and children were hurrying to and fro, and there were all the evidences of such a panic as has seldom been witnessed in Richmond.

On Sunday morning there was an abatement in the excitement. The guards were marched out of the city to the defences and armed citizens were standing guard over the prisoners. Horsemen were dashing to and fro and the excitement among the prisoners to know the cause of all this excitement became intense.

It was soon learned that a large cavalry and infantry force with artillery had made their appearance on the Peninsula at Bottoms Bridge, within 10 miles of the city, and that Richmond was actually threatened by the Yankees. The same hurrying of troops, arming of citizens, and excitement among women and children, continued during the morning, and at 2 o'clock, when the two released prisoners were about to leave in the train boat, the alarm bells were again ringing with greater fury. The rumors that prevailed were conflicting and wild.

It was then understood that from 8,000 to 10,000 cavalry would have but little difficulty in entering the city liberating the Union prisoners and destroying the forts and public property, and retiring by the Peninsula before any sufficient force to resist them could be brought to the aid of the small garrison left to defend it. For several days previous to this alarm the troops in and around the city, to the number of 4 and 5,000 troops, had been sent off to join Lee's army with great dispatch, the impression prevailing that a movement was contemplated by Meade.

In this they were right, as during the progress of the excitement on Sunday intelligence was received that Meade had crossed the Rapidan. On Monday morning a courier arrived at City Point bringing copies of the morning papers with the intelligence that the excitement had abated and that it had been ascertained that the Yankees were falling back from the Chickamauga and had abandoned the attack.

HUNTING CONSCRIPTS WITH BLOODHOUNDS.

The Army and Navy Journal prints the following extract from a letter written by a cavalry officer, in southwestern Tennessee, authentically illustrating one of the barbarous practices of the rebels:

I have been out with my regiment, scouting for three weeks in the region lying between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, northeast of Memphis. For the first few days we were after a guerrilla company, who were engaged in hunting up and hunting down conscripts with dogs.—Brutal and horrible as it may seem, it is nevertheless strictly true, and you may rely upon it that, at this very hour, hundreds of the people of West Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama are being hunted down with bloodhounds. I could not realize it until by the most positive evidence I find it true. We were once almost within the hearing of the baying of the hounds, and sent out a scouting party who came very near catching some of the devils. If they had been caught, they would have received a short shrift.

Forests of standing trees have been discovered in England, many feet below the surface of the earth, and completely imbedded in stone.

—A Paris surgeon made a new tongue to replace one lost by cancer. The man who uses it talks, tastes, and swallows perfectly.

Admit no guest into your soul that the faithful watch-dog in your bosom barks at.

### WHAT SPRING WILL BRING FORTH.

The North and West lie under the danger of thinking that the rebellion is caving in on all sides from weakness. The soldiers here think that through the opening of the coming spring, the armies of Lee, Longstreet and Magruder, will strike at us with vast forces, got from a comprehensive and arbitrary conscription, and will so roll back the advantages we gained in the fall of 1863 as to prolong the war by another year, and add eight hundred millions to the national debt.—[New York Times, Jan. 31.]

### THE PEACE PARTY IN CONGRESS.

As if the former war and peace propositions in the national use of Representatives had not brought out the true issue quite distinctly enough, Mr. Smith of Kentucky offered the following on Monday:

Whereas, a most desperate, wicked and bloody rebellion exists in this, the jurisdiction of the United States, and the safety and security of personal and national liberty depend upon its absolute and utter extinction; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the political, civil, moral and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, and forever destroy it, thereby establishing perfect and unalienable liberty.

—A private letter from Pembina to the Press, dated January 26th contains the following item:

"Major Ha'ch continues to pick up Sioux. He has now at Pembina ninety-three men women and children, and thirty or forty more are expected here to-morrow.

We are having weather such as was never witnessed here before. It has been thawing for the last three days and still continues. The snow is nearly all gone, the ground wet and it looks like Spring weather.

—The Board of Overseers of Harvard College have raised the tuition to one hundred and four dollars a year. They have appointed a committee to consider the subject of hazing Freshmen, and another to see what methods can be taken to give a truly university character to the theological department by inviting all Christian denominations in the State to allow professorships therein, to be filled by suitable men among themselves.

—It is stated that the gentlemen in charge of the Bureau of Internal Revenue estimate the manufacture of whisky in this country one hundred millions of gallons—the State of Ohio leading off with forty millions. This estimate is greatly in excess of the first census returns, but is said to be reliable. If therefore the tax is to be raised to sixty cents, the accruing revenue from this source alone will be augmented fifty millions of dollars.

—Mr. Oscar A. Horner, one of the State Scouts, who killed an Indian near the Kandiyohi Lakes on the 26th of last November, appeared the other day, at the Adjutant General's office, and filed an affidavit of the fact, and deposited additional evidence in the shape of a large scalp lock of the slain savage, and was paid the bounty of \$200 offered by the Governor for such an achievement.

—A Newfoundland paper, in speaking of the House of Assembly of that Island, eulogizes it in the following unequivocal language:

"Take them for all in all, from their Speaker downward, we do not suppose that a greater set of low-lived and lawless scoundrels, as public men, can be found under the canopy of heaven."

—The New Orleans Era gives the statements of a Union refugee just from Mississippi. It says that fully one half the population of that State left at home, are strongly Union, and the women are especially bitter against Jeff. Davis. Hundreds of Mississippian were in the woods, to escape conscription.

—Both branches of the Legislature of Western Virginia have agreed to a bill calling a convention for the abolition of slavery in the State.

—The weather now is most charming.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

Twelve lines less make one square.	
One column, one year,	\$50.00
Half page, one year,	50.00
Quarter column, one year,	15.00
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year,	6.00
One square one week,	.75
Each additional week,	.25
Legal advertisements at legal rates.	

Bills payable at the end of each quarter.

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should be a good advertiser; 3d, he should be frank, honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and their way; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

### THE PROPER WAY TO BIT A COLT.

Farmers often put a biting harness on a colt the first thing they do to him, buckling up the biting as tight as they can draw it, to make him carry his head high, and then turn him out in a lot to run

## THE ANOKA STAR.

### Black Tom.

Hunted by his relatives,  
Over many a hill and glade,  
Black Tom, with his wife and children,  
Found his way to our brigade.

Tom had sense, and truth, and courage,  
Often tried where danger rose—  
Once off his strong arm rescued  
From the grasp of rebel foes.

Once lay Tom sleeping with us  
Through the forest safe and guide,  
When a ball from timber split  
Broke his arm and pierced his side.

On a litter white men here him,  
Through the forest drear and damp,  
Laid him dying, where our banners  
Bravely fluttered o'er our camp.

Pointing to his wife and children,  
With soft voice said he, "Leave him,  
Send me to my soldiers now, I'll go,  
Don't let them be slaves again."

"No! by Heaven!" outspoke a soldier,  
And that oath was not profane—  
Our friends will still protect them—  
They shall never be slaves again."

Over Tom's dusky features  
Came a smile—"I say a joyful ray;  
And with joyful friends around him,  
His free spirit passed away.

### "Peace on Earth."

Peace; when over every land sea  
Is laid the curse of slavery;  
When none may move in safety from fear,  
And freedom—slaves alone—wrest liberty." When brother's heart no longer burns with strife,  
His hand no longer takes his brother's life;  
When the sweet wild rose shall bloom and fade,  
Where battle-fields were drenched with human blood.

### For the Anoka Star. Freedom.

We are a free people, live under a free government, have freedom of thought, speech and action; and so terribly are we in love with freedom that we prefix the word *free* to almost everything; and we have free schools, free churches, free lands, and some advocate free trade, and free love. Let us briefly analyze, and see what a miser is the word.

There is Mr. Smith who has amassed a competency, and is sighing for the enjoyment of the country; but Mrs. Grundy has told his wife that farming is a vulgar pursuit, and so the poor man must drag out life amidst the disagreeables of the city. And there is his next door neighbor, Mr. Jones, a good, honest man, or would be but Mrs. Jones must dress in silk, keep a train of servants, give fashionable dinners and live in a style of elegance altogether above their means. And there is Mrs. Noble, a truly great and noble woman with a generous, philanthropic heart, who would gladly give, "but—but Mr."—speak out dear woman, your neighbors all know that your avaricious old husband clutched the ten thousand your father left you and has increased it tenfold, and would scold if you should subscribe a dollar to the orphan asylum or give a meal to a beggar. Mrs. Quiet, the blacksmith's wife, would take the temperance paper if it was limited to liquor drinking, but it goes a little too far, and she "don't know"; but she does know that her husband is an inveterate tobacco-eater, and is angry at a short paragraph that condemns this filthy habit which has enslaved him all his life.

And there goes the young mechanic who would most certainly vote right, but he fears his employer would find it out. And there is another young man in town, but one thing—mainly independent—because he has somewhere a rich old uncle who has no children to heir his wealth. And Squire Somebody would be—who can tell what he might be—but his neighbors are all wrong, and he wants to secure an election to the General Assembly.

Mrs. Williams would go to church, but fears the stranger visiting at the minister's would make remarks about her old fashioned bonnet. Mrs. Simpkins, whose husband has just met with a heavy loss, would dismiss her "help" and do her own work, but she would lose her position in society. And Miss Amelia would assist her mother, but it would spoil the velvety softness of her hands, and the young lawyer—who knows but the young lawyer will choose a wife that can wash dishes? If he is a sensible man, as all lawyers are presumed to be, most certainly he will.

The accomplished Miss Grace has given her heart to a worthy young man in the country who would esteem it his chief delight to make her his wife, but her mother has decided that she must wed the rich bachelor who lives on the Square, for he declares that she is his first and only choice; though a half-score of spinsters, if put upon oath, would testify that he said the same to them more than twenty years ago.

But he is rich, and preparations are going on for a ceremony which is to condemn the dear young creature to a fate far worse than that which befel the daughter of Jephthah. What is our freedom but in name? Slaves to fashion—fear of the opinions of others! I hope none of my readers are slaves to vicious indulgences; these are more to be dreaded than all the political and social tyrannies that ever existed.

But there is another tyranny, the mention of which makes some very excellent people exceedingly sensitive. How many good souls, bound in the straight jacket of creed, are grinding in the prison-house of sectarian prejudice, afraid to come out lest they discover something "new under the sun," not daring even to ask "What is truth?" lost they know more than the ancients. They accept nothing that does not tally exactly with John Calvin, John Wesley, John Murray, or some other John, who may have been shining lights in their day, but no more infallible than ourselves. And so they go around in their great-grandfathers' small-clothes, begrimed, worn, with here and there the shred of new idea patched upon the old, which makes it all the more unseemly; afraid of every new discovery lest they be contaminated with error. Would they let go these fashions which are passing away, and come out into the broad sunlight of God's eternal truth, they might receive spiritual vigor and life.

Man doth not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God; and that word is truth, for He cannot lie; and all truth is from Him, for every good gift cometh from above. All truth is from Him, whether it be whispered to our inmost soul, spoken by David or Isaiah, Jesus or Paul, Emanuel Swedenborg or Jackson Davis; whether it be written in the firmament, carved on the strata of the earth, traced in lines of beauty on the rose, or reflected from the dew drop that trembles upon its petal.

To be truly free, we must break all the fetters that bind us; and fear not to appear in old-fashioned garments nor be ashamed to do our part of the world's hard work; dread meanness more than poverty—dishonor more than want of popularity; ask, not what will my neighbors say? but, what will conscience whisper?—think for ourselves, and do right on all occasions. Angels can aspire to nothing higher, for Omnipotence enjoys no greater freedom.

### PROGRESS.

### For the Anoka Star. The Peter Poplar Papers.

#### NUMBER VIII.

I was grumpling this evening about the weather, when Uncle Tim very suddenly requested me to "dry up."

"Peter, my boy, what business have you to find fault with the weather, or in fact, anything else over which you have no control?"

Well sir, said I, I don't know as I have any right to do, yet it is very natural for most people to desire to have the weather, of all things, just to their fancy.

"That's a fact, Peter, and the majority would always wish it pleasant weather. Did you ever think what an infernal hole this world would be to live in if we could all have our wishes gratified? I have seen some men, that if I had it in my power to do so, I would like to give them a little raw material, just to see what kind of a world they would get up. I presume, if the planets are inhabited, as is supposed by many, that they are peopled probably by spirits of the departed, all assorted; for instance, on one is a population consisting wholly of mighty mean folks; another is the resting place of very bigoted people; and one each for every particular creed and denomination of Christians, and so on."

I reckon, Uncle Tim, this is to be the foundation of the creed of that church you intend getting up. It is rather ahead of any I have yet heard of.

"Well, my boy, isn't it according to Scripture? The sheep and goats are to be separated at the blowing of the last trump; and of course each quality has got to fall into line by themselves."

You are heading, Uncle Tim, into a theological dissertation, in which I fear you will get a rap from Philo or Progress, if you don't snarl yourself up."

"That don't trouble me, Peter. I was

just thinking if folks are sorted out something in that way, what a rich treat it would be to take a trip in a balloon or some other institution, and go from one state to another, and take notes by the way. Why, my boy, you would find nothing but fighting going on at every stopping place."

"Why, sir, don't you think any of us would go beyond these worlds and get to the haven of rest?

"That is what puzzles me. Don't we all have some faults that may stop us at some of the way stations? I presume, Peter, you and I are something like the rest of creation. We think we are pretty good sort of christians, when in fact we don't amount to much of anything, and we have little faults that we wind at, which will blow us clean over the seives in the fan mill of judgment. You know too, Peter, that there is mighty little difference between a first rate sinner and a plaguey poor christian."

Well, sir, what is that? Just then a rap at the door called our attention. Uncle Tim filled the stove with wood, while I went to the door.

### "HIS SOUL IS MARCHING ON."

We understand that Frederick Brown, Esq., the youngest brother of the heroic, and historic John Brown, has been recommended by the most prominent Anti-Slavery members of Congress, (in connection with whom, we are pleased to see the name of Brutus J. Clay, member of Congress from Kentucky,) for the position of Superintendent of the Government Colony of Freedmen at Arlington Heights, and he will undoubtedly receive the appointment.

Mr. Brown is a man of great practical experience as an agriculturist and business manager; and as he has always shared in, and deeply sympathized with, the convictions for which his brother sacrificed his life, the appointment is one eminently fit to be made. In a short time, a Freedmen's Bureau will be organized either in the War or Treasury Departments, under which, Superintendents of the Freed men in the several States will be appointed. It is supposed that the Government will be induced to appoint Mr. Brown as Superintendent for the State of Virginia.

It will be a signal act of poetic justice, that he should be entrusted with the welfare of the freedom of a State, for making an effort for whose liberation, as slaves, his brother suffered a felon's doom not five years ago, at the hands of those who, to-day, are outlaws and felons, not only from our Government, but from the sentiment of the civilized world.

Thus the world does move; and in view of this and other glorious facts, the eloquent words of Wendell Phillips seem more prophetic than we dared to hope, when he said,—"It is not impossible that Virginia herself, clothed in her right mind, may yet begin the New York dust of John Brown, for some marble mausoleum at Richmond, a repented Florence, robust in sackcloth, bidden of Ravenna the dust of that outlawed Dante, whom a century before she ordered to be burned alive!"

### PETER POPLAR,

### THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

We have repeatedly warned the country to put no faith in the theories which took for granted that the military power of the rebellion was broken, and that its armies would melt away, before the advent of spring. Our views are thus indorsed by the Washington correspondent of the Tribune:

General Halleck, in conversation with prominent public men, has expressed his belief that the last grand and desperate effort will be made, in the ensuing spring by the rebels to transfer the real fighting to Northern soil. They cannot subdue their armies in their own desolated regions from all the most fruitful parts of which slaves have been withdrawn into the interior Cotton States.

It is difficult to determine whether their new campaign will be due North into Pennsylvania again, or across Kentucky into Ohio, using Longstreet's present position as a base of operations. All the secret advices received at the War Department show that a Peter the Hermit crusade against the North is now being preached throughout the Confederacy, and that they are conscripting into the ranks with ruthless violence every human being that is able to bear arms.

In a letter which purports to give Richmond news in the same paper occurs the following:

If, however, the civil power is given to the spirit of discord and contention, if the government itself is submitted to an outward pressure which places it in the necessity of resorting to violence and arbitrary measures, the army, on the contrary, unconscious of these dissensions, has recently seen its number increased and its discipline improved. It is the only organized body in the Confederacy which at the present time preserves its spirit, and does not allow the wind of discord to divide and break its ranks.

This is not the kind of talk we usually see in the administration press; but it is the highest prudence to take that view of the matter, and be prepared for the tremendous campaign which will open in the spring.

### THE TWO SEXES.

When a rakish youth goes astray, friends gather round him in order to restore him to the path of virtue—Gentleness and kindness are lavished upon him to win him back again to innocence and peace. No one would ever suspect that he had ever sinned. But when a poor confiding girl is betrayed, she receives the brand of society, and is henceforth driven from the walks of virtue. The betrayer is honored, respected and esteemed; but his ruined, heart-broken victim, knows there is no peace for her this side the cold and solitary grave. Society has no helping hand for her, no smile of peace, no voice of forgiveness. There are earthly moralities; they are unknown of heaven. There is a deep wrong in them, and fearful are the consequences.

The cultivation of coffee and tea promises to become an important business in California. One nursery at Sacramento has 5,000 coffee plants on trial, and it is believed that there will be no difficulty in bringing up the plant to a standard of hardness to weather the mild winter of that climate. Near the Mission Dolores several thousand tea-plants have been raised during the past year. The tea-plant is grown in China and Japan very extensively in latitudes corresponding to all California, and the San Francisco journals think there can be little doubt that it will be cultivated hereafter, for household purposes at least, on every farm in the State.

James B. Clay, a son of the distinguished statesman, Henry Clay, died on Tuesday night in the city of Montreal. He was a Secessionist, and a fugitive at the time of his death. He thoroughly sympathized with the Rebels, and since his residence in Canada has been hand-in glove with Vandalligham and other fugitive Rebels in concocting plots against the United States Government.

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## HO! FOR A RIDE!

Cheap, pleasant and quick!

to St. Paul, via

Saint Paul and Pacific R. R.

## Immense Stock

OF SEASONABLE GOODS,

to be closed out at

## A BARGAIN!

to make room for Spring Stock, at

CATHCART & CO'S.

132 Third Street, St. Paul.

Their stock is very large, and must be reduced

consisting in part of

Clothes,

Cassimeres,

Shawls,

Flannels,

Blankets

Tankee Notions, and newest styles

## Dress Goods,

seasonable and very beautiful. Also a full assortment of

BRADLEY'S

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts in the world.

The attention of

Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and other Goods, at their wants.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known us and patronized us for the last twelve years, we are grateful, but while we are proud to be classed among

THE OLD SETTLERS, we shall not allow ourselves to be placed among the "old fogies."

**GOLD IS ADVANCING,**

And Dry Goods will certainly be higher, but for the next SIXTY DAYS we shall sell without regard to the market.

**CATHCART & CO**

St. Paul, Oct. 3, 1861.

131

## NEW STORE,

## New Goods.

DICKENS & BOULTER,

Have opened the store at the west end of the Bridge formerly occupied by a Match Factory, where they will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of staple

**DRY GOODS,**

**Groceries,**

**BOOTS & SHOES, &c.**

Which will be sold at very low figures for ready pay.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction; if broken them, and your money will be refunded. All kinds of goods taken in exchange for goods.

Bring along your Butter and Eggs, and the highest market price will be paid for the same.

Anoka, August 10th, 1861.

**TAILORING.**

A NEW Tailoring Establishment is just opened in Wm. H. Cook's Picnic Gallery. This is to inform the citizens of Anoka that the subscriber is prepared to do any work for them in the line of Cutting, Making and Repairing Clothing, at reasonably low rates. Produce, wool, &c., taken in payment.

DAVID E. GOULDING.

8-10

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE,

(Established in 1856.)

MATHER & CO. Proprietors,

335 Broadway, New York.

POST OFFICE, ANOKA.

OFFICE HOURS.

WEEKDAYS—From 7 o'clock a. m., to 7 p. m.

SUNDAYS—From 12 " " 6 p. m.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF MAIL.

Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Sundays; closes at 1 o'clock p. m.

Northern Mail—Leaves Anoka for Cow Wing and exact Sunday's closes 6:30 a. m.

Princeton Mail—Leaves Princeton, Cambridge and Brunswick, leaves Anoka on Tuesday at 7 o'clock a. m. Arrives at Anoka on Wednesday at 8 o'clock p. m. Mail closes half an hour before the time of starting.

R. M. JOHNSON, Post Master.

Anoka, Aug. 31st 1861.

**BOY WANTED.**

A smart, intelligent boy, about fifteen years of age, is wanted at this office, to learn the Printing Press.

## FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES.

## TO PROMOTE

## Good Health

USE THE  
Dandelion and Wild Cherry

## BITTERS.

In Pint Bottles, Price 50 Cents.  
In Quart :: :: 60 75c.

THESE BITTERS are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs, known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry BITTERS CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry BITTERS CURE JAUNDICE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry BITTERS CURE INDIGESTION.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry BITTERS CURE COSTIVENESS.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry BITTERS CURE HEART BURN.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry BITTERS CURE WEAKNESS.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry BITTERS CURE LOST APPETITE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry BITTERS CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by Dr. Finkle, in Minneapolis, S. HUNTINGTON's Franchise.

Farmersburg, Clayton county, Iowa.

For Sale by M. RANDOLPH, Anoka.

S. H. ROBINSON, General Wholesale Agent, Address, Chatfield, Minn.

Also for Huntington's Writing Fluid, Howitt's Family Dye Colors, Van Buren's Patent Cleaning, Algren's Condition Powders, Talman & Collin's Extract of Lemon, Talman & Collin's Leather Preservative, Dutcher's Peal Shot for Bed Bugs, Sleepy Fly Killer.

april 11—19

## INSURANCE.

Home Insurance Company,

No. 112 & 114 Broadway New York.

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.

Surplus over \$300,000.

Marine and Fire Insurance on the most favorable terms.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, Pres.

A. F. WILMARTH, Vice Pres.

J. MILTON SMITH, Sec'y.

CHARLES T. WOODHURST, Agent, Anoka, Minnesota.

October 16th 1860.

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES !

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, The best and cheapest in the world for Ladies!

This popular monthly magazine will be greatly improved for 1861. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading.

Fourteen new stories, each 12 pages!

Twelve colored fashion plates!

Ninety wood cuts!

Twenty-four pages of musical

All this will be given for only Two dollars a year, or a dollar less than magazines of the class of "Peterson."

Its thrilling tales and novelties are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers and story-tellers speak for it.

In Subject, Art and Invention, the Household Journal presents particulars of the newest and most interesting experiments and discoveries in all parts of the globe.

Its History and Travel will give most interesting accounts of the manners and customs of intelligent travelers in all parts of the world.

Its Literary and Miscellaneous presents the choicest gems from the written and oral efforts of our best writers and speakers, both native and foreign.

Its Commercial Department is conducted by two of the most accomplished players in this country, and challenges comparison with those of any other paper.

Its Gardening and Horticultural Department is edited by one of the laziest contributors to the Household Journal, and presents a faithful index of all that is new or likely to be new, in the world of fashion.

The "Answers to Correspondents," in the Household Journal, form one of its chief attractions.

Its "How to Correspondents," in the Household Journal, is a valuable guide to all who take occasion to consult its columns.

The "Form of the Paper" is the best adapted for binding and which at the end of every six months makes up the volume.

In Paper and Typography, the Household Journal will compare favorably with any paper in the United States.

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Two Dollars a year payable in advance.

Chas. A. HARRIS & CO., No. 20 North William street, New York.

april 11—19

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

PRESIDENT Lincoln's Grand March, with the most beautiful ensemble that has yet been published; Music by Helmuth, leader of the 22nd Regiment Band, price 50 cents. Our Grand Quick-step, with vignettes of 35 of our Generals; music by Helmuth, leader of the 7th Regiment Band, price 50 cents. The Soldier's Dream, Anna Keene Waltz, 25 cents each. Comic Schottische, 25 cents; all by Baker. Music Box Galop, by Herring, 35 cents. Union Waltz, La Grasse, 25 cents. The Soldier's Dream, 25 cents. The Soldier's Dream, General Scott's Fan, Grand March, 25 cents each. Star Spangled Banner, brilliant variations by Prof. Cull, 40 cents. All of which are pronounced to be fine performances.

THE VICTORIAL MUSIC—I will be true to you; A penny for your thoughts; Little Jenny Dow; Better times are coming, I dream of my mother and home; Merry little birds are we, and Why have I loved you so long; Home Sweet Home; Shall we all go a'ribbin'; and others by the Rev. R. Lowe. Pleasant words for all, by J. Roberts.

These songs will be very popular. Price 25 cents each; make from 15 cents to 25 cents, know each other through the various tunes, and sing them in time, (a revival hymn) and shall we need beyond the river, in cheap form for choirs and Sunday schools; price 3 cents each. 25 cents per dozen, \$2 per hundred; postage one cent. Published by HORACE WATERS, Agt.

481 Broadway, New York.

april 11—19

ANOKA

Flour Mills.

This establishment has been thoroughly renovated for past summer, and put in the highest state of efficiency.

Competent and obliging millers are in constant attendance.

Barrels Furnished and Flour Packed.

SMILEY & WOODBURY.

ANOKA October 13, 1860.

E. H. & A. T. DAVIS.

april 11—19

HORSE SHOER

AND

Veterinarian.

E. A. KING would give notice that he has returned to town again, and can be found at his shop on Main street, to attend to all his business.

Particular attention paid to horse shoeing; all deformed and diseased feet treated scientifically; and without extra charge over and above the price of shoeing. Other veterinary work will be charged for.

Anoka, September 6th, 1861.

E. H. & A. T. DAVIS.

april 11—19

ANOKA

Minn.

Dealers in Hardware, Stores, Horse Furnishing Goods, Agricultural Implements, &c., and Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.

Anoka, July 27th 1861.

E. H. & A. T. DAVIS.

april 11—19

BOY WANTED.

A smart, intelligent boy, about fifteen years of age, is wanted at this office, to learn the Printing Press.

april 11—19

HORACE WATERS, Agt.

481 Broadway, New York.

april 11—19

BOY WANTED.

A smart, intelligent boy, about fifteen years of age, is wanted at this office,

## THE ANOKA STAR.

[Original.]

### In the Spirit Land.

They are there, they are there, with their harps of gold;  
I know they are there, whom I loved so of old;  
For they beckon to me from the spirit-land,  
And I catch a glimpse of the waving hand—  
Of the folds of the shining robes they wear,  
And the flowingresses of their golden hair;  
Aye, I see their ranks—a glorious throng,  
And list to the notes of a rapturous song,  
Sweetly far by the fairy strain  
That sweeps in rich tones o'er the silvery main,  
Or music that floats on the summer breeze,  
Through the leavy boughs of the forest trees,  
It thrills my whole being; and I know full well  
By the blending of voices in that joyous swell,  
'Tis the shouting of triumph—the race has been  
run;

Life's struggles are o'er, the prizes are won.  
I know by those voices silverly clear—  
By the light that gleams from that radiant sphere,  
The beauteous forms that are passing me by,  
And the love that beats forth from every eye,  
They have drunk to their fill from the fountain of  
bliss,

And buried their grief in the deep sea of peace;  
Have bathed in the stream of saluton that flows  
From the throne of the infinite, and forgotten  
their woes.

They have seen in his beauty the King of that  
place;

Have touched His sceptre of pardon and grace,  
And are chosen household as princes to reign;

Aye, I know that their bliss is infinite gain.

MVRA.

### ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAIL-ROAD.

From the St. Paul Pioneer.

Under the act passed by the present Legislature (printed in the Pioneer of the 30th ult.) to amend the charter of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, which provided for separate organizations for different portions of this line of road, the Directors have transferred that portion of their line extending from St. Paul to Watab, and from St. Anthony west to the foot of Big Stone Lake, to the holders of the stock upon the above line—

Yesterday these stockholders organized under the name of "The First Division of the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad," and elected the following gentlemen as

DIRECTORS.

Geo. L. Becker of St. Paul, Jared Benson, of Anoka, Horace Thompson of St. Paul, Wm. B. Litchfield, F. R. Delano of St. Paul, Thomas A. Harrison of Minneapolis, Leander Gorion of St. Paul.

And the Directors elected officers as follows:

President—George L. Becker.

Vice President—Wm. B. Litchfield,  
Treasurer—Horace Thompson,  
Secretary—F. R. Delano,  
Superintendent—F. K. Delano,  
Land Commissioner—George L. Becker,  
Treasurer of the Land Department—Horace Thompson.

We understand that iron has been provided by the newly organized company for the road to St. Cloud, which will probably be laid in time for the fall business, and that arrangements have been made to commence the road west from Minneapolis early in the spring.

The old Board of Directors, in accordance with the act amending their charter, have made an arrangement by which they have consolidated the line from St. Paul to Winona with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad; and the latter company has agreed to commence the construction of the road early in the spring, and to build at least twenty miles from St. Paul to Hastings the present year.

We understand further that the Board have also reason to believe that they will be able to complete an arrangement, already partly made, with parties interested in the Hudson Bay Company, to commence the line at Watab, and to complete in a short time, the same to Pembina, in this State, from which point it will be continued to the Pacific Ocean through the British Possessions.

With these facts before us, we consider the legislation had and the action under it, as above detailed, the most important events that have yet occurred in the progress of our railroad system, and it will be regarded by every one conversant with the topography of the country. Under this arrangement there will be a railroad, on almost an air line from Chicago, through Winona and the most important business towns of the State on the Mississippi river, to St. Paul, and thence to Red River of the North. As a section of this grand line of road, the present line from St. Paul to Watab assumes more importance than ever before.

### WHAT BECOMES OF DEAD HORSES.

Some will no doubt be astonished to learn that large fortunes have been made every year since the commencement of the war, out of the dead horses of the Army of the Potomac. The popular idea is that when Rosinante yields up the ghost, he is buried in some field or left to moulder into mother earth in the woods, somewhere. Not so. He has made his last charge, and gwawed his last fence rail, but there is from \$20 to \$30 in the old fellow yet.

A contract for the purchase of dead horses in the Army of the Potomac, for the ensuing year was let a few days ago, to the highest bidder, at

\$1.76 per head, delivered at the factory of the contractor. Last year \$60,000 was cleared on the contract, and this year it is thought \$100,000 can be made on it. The animals die at the rate of about fifty per day at the least calculation. At the contractor's establishment they are thoroughly dissected. First the shoves are pulled off. They are usually worth fifty cents a set. Then the hoofs are cut off. They being about two dollars a set. Then comes the candle appendage, worth half a dollar. Then the hide—

I don't know what that sells for. Then the tail if it be possible to extract tail from army horses, which I think extremely doubtful, unless he die immediately after entering the service. And last, but not least, the shin bones are valuable, being convertible into a variety of articles that many believe to be composed of pure ivory, such as cane-heads, knife-handles, &c. By the time the contractor gets through with the "late lamented" steed, there is hardly enough of him left to feed a bill-pup on.

Hereafter, kind reader, when you see a dead horse don't turn up your nose at him, but regard him thoughtfully as the foundation of a large fortune in a single year. He may, individually be a nuisance, but there is that within which passeth show-

\$100,000 a year.

—The figures upon the magic porcelain of the Chinese are executed in such a manner, that they are invisible when the vessels are empty, but become apparent when they are filled with water.

It is a very easy thing for a man to be wise for other people.

### THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.

The readers of the *Continental* are aware of the important position it has assumed, of the influence which it exerts, and of the brilliant array of talents which it contains, and of the power which supports it. No publication of the kind has, in this country, so successfully combined the energy and freedom of the daily news paper with the higher literary tone of the class monthly; and its very popularity, no magazine has given a wider range to its contributions, or preserved so completely from the narrow influences of party or faction. In times like the present, such a publication is a necessity, for it is the reflection of the nation, and the latter is abundantly evidenced by what it has done—by the reflection of its counsels in many important events, and by the character and power of the men who are its staunchest supporters:

On the Political articles published in pamphlet form, a single one has had, thus far, a circulation of one hundred and six thousand copies.

From its literary department, a single serial novel, "Among the Pines," has, within a few months, sold nearly thirty-five thousand copies. The other serials are "The Pathfinder," which has also been republished in book form, while the first portion of a third is already in press.

No more conclusive facts need be adduced to prove the excellence of the contributions to the *Continental*, or their extraordinary popularity; and its conductors are determined that it shall stand as a standard of preserving all "the boldness, vigor, and ability" which a thousand accomplished writers have attributed to it, will greatly enlarge its circle of action, and diffuse fearlessly and frankly, every principle advocated by it, in a style far removed from the mere "flattery" of a proselyte to say that this magazine is destined to be the most intelligent and interesting in America, under auspices which no publication ever enjoyed before in this country.

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While the *Continental* will always decide opinions on the great questions of the day, it will not be a mere political journal; much the larger portion of its columns will be enlivened, as heretofore, by tales, poetry, and humor. In a word, it will be a combination with its new staff of Editors, occupying a position and its broad advertising, never before found in a magazine.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

Two copies for one year, \$1.00; three for \$1.50; six for \$2.00; twelve for \$3.00; twenty-four for \$4.00.

Paid ADVANCE.

Postage thirty-six cents a year, to be paid by the Subscriber.

SINGLE COPIES.

Three dollars a year, in advance. Postage paid by the Publisher.

JOHN E. TROW,  
5 Green St., N. Y.,  
PUBLISHER FOR THE PROPRIETORS,

"As an inducement to new subscribers, the Publisher offers the following liberal premiums:

"Any person remitting \$2.00, in advance, will receive a copy of "The War of the Worlds," and Kirke's new serials, which are alone worth the price of subscription. Or, if preferred, a subscriber can take the magazine for 1863 and a copy of "The War of the Worlds," and "Murchison's Story," and "Charles Godfrey Leland (retail price, \$1.25)." The book to be sent postage paid.

"Any person remitting \$4.00, will receive the magazine in its complete set, Jan. 1862 to Jan. 1863, thus giving Mr. Kirke's serial, "Is Success Safe?" and Mr. Kirke's "Among the Pines," and "Murchison's Story," and 3,000 octavo pages of the best literature in the world. Premium subscribers to pay their own postage.

### PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

F. O. WILDER & CO.,

Dealers in Pianos, Fortepianos, Clavirons, Cabinet Organs, Sheet Music, Music Books, Piano Stands, &c. &c. &c.

NO. 152 THIRD ST., CORNER ST. PETER ST., ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Agents for the celebrated A. C. McPhail & Co.'s

STAR GRAND & SILENT PIANOS,

ALSO, THE PARLOR GEM.

Mr. Wilder is a piano maker, and has been in the business over twenty years, and will sell none but First Class Instruments. Every instrument will be tested, and all pianos sold by the firm will be kept in tune one year free of charge, if within a reasonable distance.

Pianos and Melodeons, tuned and repaired, less than \$20 to \$30 in the old fellow yet, A contract for the purchase of dead horses in the Army of the Potomac, for the ensuing year was let a few days ago, to the highest bidder, at

St. Paul, December 12, 1863.

11. y.

### RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ISANTI COUNTY, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

RECEIPTS OF ISANTI COUNTY FOR 1863.

Balance received from Treas.

Latta.....\$103 49

Amt. tax collected for 1860

and 1861.....112 74

do do do.....1892 46 9

This amount only includes receipts to Oct. 6, being last settlement with Co. Treasurer; next being Feb. 29, 1864.

EXPENDITURE—COUNTRY FUND.

John B. Latta, for assessing and settling delinquent funds\$7 72

John S. Beatty, canvassing votes and Judge of election 3 00

G. D. Ingalls, Judge of election 1 00

John H. Johnson, Clerk of election 1 00

1863 and 1862.....2 75

Varulles Ainsley, Judge of election and posting notices 1 75

Alon Huntley, Judge of election 1 00

Fitz Roths.....do 1 00

John Shiner, Auditor 1 00

Stephen Newson, County Auditor 1 00

do do do.....12 12

E. G. Clough, Commissioner 11 51

do do Clerk of election 1 00

O. F. Smith, Commissioner of Stationery and Clerk of election 8 25

Wm. Tubbs, Auditor, balance received from Treas. 1863.....100 00

do do one day school examiner.....2 00

do do Clerk of election 1 00

7. B. A. Latta, for Assessing and settling delinquent funds.....1 00

O. F. Smith's canvassing votes.....1 50

Henry Whitney, Judge of election 1 00

do do Assessing 1 00

Jun 1. Expenses of State road from Sank Rapids as per order from State, as follows:

O. F. Smith, Auditor 1 00

O. J. Sturtevant, surveying 10 00

do do do.....7 50

John Orion, service.....1 00

J. H. Hildreth, do.....1 00

W. G. Magner, do.....1 00

Harv. Burdell, do.....1 00

E. Clark, do.....1 00

H. Pemberton, do.....1 00

G. W. Bokovoy, do.....1 00

J. L. Coker, do.....1 00

do do supplies furnished 7 50

T. H. Allen, do.....2 83 16 19

873 30

—

4. Hugh Spence, Judge of election.....1 00

Peter Soderstrom, do.....1 00

Peter Sheahan, Clerk of election 1 00

O. S. Hewson, Commissioner of Overseer of highways.....1 00

do do Overseer of highways.....1 00

Sept. 1. Peter Norclius, for overseer of highways in Dist. No. 1 00

S. H. Hewson, Commissioner of Education.....1 00

do do Assessment of schools.....1 00

15. Wm. Tubbs, for new desk and books.....1 00

Nov 20. Alfred Culver, assessing 4 00

C. H. Chute, one day Judge of election and assessing notices.....1 00

do do do.....1 00

Wm. Tubbs, for blanks.....1 75

do do Salary Co. Auditor 150 00

## THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota,  
By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.  
Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, propagation and performance of man's highest interest—of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by base and trifling things; but whatever is good for the public, should find its place in the moral, physical, and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

### REPUBLICAN UNION CONVENTION.

A County Convention of all unconditional Union men, who sustain the present National Administration in its measures to maintain the Union and suppress rebellion, will assemble at the Third Avenue School House, in the town of Anoka, on Monday, the 29th day of February, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting two Delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at St Paul on Wednesday, March 2d, 1864.

The number of Delegates will be as follows:

Anoka 6, Brown 3, Oak Grove 3, Ramsey 2, St. Francis 2, Bethel 2, Columbus 1, Centreville 1.

In behalf of the County Committee,  
W. W. WATERMAN,  
Chairman.

Anoka, Feb. 17, 1864.

In pursuance of the above call a caucus will be held in the town of Anoka, at the Third Avenue School House, at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, Feb. 27th, 1864.

Per order Town Committee.

JUDGE HOYT'S LECTURE REPEATED.—Agreeably with the request of the Board of Directors of the Library Association, Judge Hoyt, of St. Paul, repeated his lecture on Idaho at the Baptist Church, on Thursday evening, to a respectable and attentive audience, and at its close a vote of thanks was tendered to the lecturer by the rising of the entire assembly. After hearing the lecture twice we are prepared to say "well done!" We think the views of the Judge sound; and having few men to spare, we advise them all to weigh well the "pros and cons" regarding the gold attractions of the day, before they venture too far upon such an unknown sea.

MOVING THE RAILROAD INTO TOWN.—A full and enthusiastic meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Third Avenue School House, in this town, to consider the propriety and feasibility of turning the track of our Railroad through the business part of our town. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. F. M. Stowell, James McCann, T. G. Jones, George Smiley, W. L. Larned, R. C. Mitchell, C. W. Houston, G. A. Jenks, and others. Some of the speakers were very earnest and zealous for the movement, and all seemed decidedly to favor it. Such a work will be attended with considerable expense, but the interests of the place demand it, and the advantage to business men here will more than pay the cost. It was thought necessary to commence the undertaking immediately. A committee was therefore appointed to consult with the Board of Directors of the Railroad, and report this (Saturday) evening, to which time the meeting was adjourned.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. George Goodrich, of Brooklyn, was struck by a falling tree on the 12th instant, while cutting railroad ties in the tamarack swamp, in Isanti County, which caused his death in twenty-five hours. Medical aid was procured, and every effort made to restore him, but in vain. He was a highly esteemed and Christian man; a good husband and father. He leaves a wife and seven children to mourn his loss. He was 47 years old.

GEORGE THOMPSON.—We learn from the *Liberator* that this gentleman is about visiting this country from England. He is a distinguished and eloquent anti-slavery advocate, who has labored assiduously many years for the destruction of human slavery. Since the commencement of the rebellion he has labored incessantly to correct the public sentiment of Great Britain on the subject, and has done more than any other man. We trust this country is now prepared to welcome him.

Our thanks are due Hon. Ignatius Donnelly for documents and papers.

# THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I. }

ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1864.

NUMBER 21.

### Things in Anoka.

THE RECEIPTS  
of the concert amounted to just  
about \$50.

For the Anoka Star.

### Baptist Sabbath School.

MR EDITOR:—Agreeably with your request, I hand you herewith a statement of the present condition of the Anoka Baptist School.

The total number on my books, comprising officers, teachers and pupils is 139.

The school is organized as follows:

Thomas G. Jones, Superintendent  
E. S. Teller, Assistant Supt.

E. F. Wheeler, Librarian.

Elias Pratt, Musical Director.

W. B. Green, Leader of Adult Bible Class.

There are eleven classes with the following Teachers:

Class 1, (young ladies) Mrs. T. G. Jones, teacher.

" 2, " " Mrs. M. Lane, "

" 3, " " Mrs. C. S. Washbourne "

" 4, (girls) Miss Mary Washbourne, "

" 5, " " Miss Carrie Teller, "

" 6, " " Miss Bell Jones, "

" 7, (children) Mrs. J. F. Wheeler, "

" 8, " " Mrs. E. Pratt, "

" 9, (boys) Mrs. E. S. Teller, teacher,

" 10, " " Mrs. Wyman Lane "

" 11 (young men) Rev. J. R. Baumes "

The classification by age is as follows:

Adults 37  
Young ladies between 15 and 20 years 33

" 12 and 15 " 19

Girls under 12 22

Young men between 14 and 21 17

Boys under 14 21

139

There are now absent from town of the above number, 17.

The average attendance during the last three months has been 89.

The highest number present at any one Sabbath has been 101.

The lowest number present at any one Sabbath during the last three months was 78.

We have but about 240 volumes in the library at present; but through the generosity of friends and the contributions of the school, we are prepared to enlarge our library materially.

When we remember that this is only one of three flourishing Sabbath Schools, all of about the same capacity, in this village, we have reason to rejoice and take courage at the manifest interest displayed by both parents and children in this important department of Christian labor.

Yours respectfully,

THOS. G. JONES.

We had the pleasure of visiting the above school on last Sabbath. We were highly gratified with the beauty and success of the method in which it is conducted. It does great credit, not only to the superintendent, but to the teachers and pupils. Such system, order and interest are seldom manifested, so far as we can see. The school is well conducted, and the pupils are well educated. The members of the band are all good vocalists, and sing some most excellent choruses and songs. It is generally known, we believe, that they donated their services for the occasion, and taking into consideration the fact that they reside 22 miles from here, it speaks highly to their credit as being generous and sympathetic persons. We but reiterate the thoughts of the audience when we state that there is more genuine musical talent in this band than in two-thirds of the traveling troupes now giving concerts.

THE SINGERS, who participated on this occasion, residing here, executed their respective parts well, and to the satisfaction of all. C. B. Jordan Esq. Mrs. Garcelon, Mrs. Fuller and Miss Brown composed the choir, and rendered several pieces with effect, and in beautiful harmony and unison.

THE SCENERS AND TABLEAUX, under the supervision and management of Mr. Chase, were enacted in a style that frequently brought out roars of laughter from the audience. The "Northern Mudills," "Southern Schools," "Mudills at supper," LeCompton Election, and many other pieces were enacted well, considering the short time allowed in preparation. The "niggers" in their delineation of Prof. Powers examining a subject, portrayed phrenology and "de bums," well.

THE FIRST REGIMENT. This Regiment has arrived home. At Washington, and on their way they have received the highest encomiums, and most brilliant ovations. But the best of all to them must be, their reception at home. The *Atlas* rays:

Home again! The shattered remnant of the brave and noble First—pride as in its palmy days, welcome, welcome home. Freely has your blood been shed in defense of your country's honor, and your country's flag. Bravely have you fought against treason and rebellion, and in defense of the best government on earth.

Your thinned ranks speak in tones

of touching pathos, of the bloody fields

of Bull Run, Antietam and Gettysburg,

and the thick, fast falling tears

that flow from mourners' eyes, tell but

too plainly the desperate and unflinching

bravery with which you met and vanquished your country's foe. You have gained honor and renown; but at what a fearful cost!

A thousand

celebrated studios of Italy, but I have

lives—each life a priceless jewel, have been given, not for honor and renown alone, but to save your country.

God bless you, heroes of the glorious First. We tender to you all we have to give—our respect, our venera-

tion, and our love.

EDWARD W. GREEN, the Malden bank robber, and murderer of Converse, is in the old jail at East Cambridge awaiting trial. Conscience has overwhelmed him, and he is melted into the deepest grief and agony. He has confessed his crime, and expresses deep concern for his wife and child.

No one could ask for more thorough winter weather than we have had this week—except the snow which is gone. The thermometer has stood as low as

It is expected that Col. D. A. Robertson of St. Paul, or Rev. Dr. McMasters, will deliver the next lecture before the Anoka Library Association.

Type founders have raised twenty-five per cent on their prices.

White printing paper is selling in New York for 18 cents per pound.

For the Anoka Star.

### Cooking—No. 4.

I have been trying for an hour to arrange my thoughts in a presentable form; but they "lie around loose," as Mr. Poplar calls it, and have no affinity for each other; so I give them rough and tumble, just as they come.

Raphael—not Milton's "sociable angel," but the immortal artist—says, "the artist's aim is to make things, not as nature makes them, but as she intends them." The inexorable law has gone forth, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread;" and the earth, by the help of this sudoric moisture, yields abundantly the raw materials for human sustenance. Just here the culinary art steps in and carries out its intentions of nature to completion.

The melon, peach, and certain other fruits have received the finishing touch, but the cereals and tubers require a good deal at the artist's hand to adapt them to the refined taste of civilized life. Chemists tell us that about sixty elementary substances variously combined, all matter is formed. So of a few given simples are formed all those various articles of food which are constantly passing into bone, muscle, nerve, &c. Some wiseacres tell us our very thoughts are elaborated from the food we eat. What an idea! Only think of that subtle essence pent up in ovens, kettles, and stewpans, which is yet to flash forth, as inspiration in the poet, wisdom in the sage, and genius in the artist. I know not how this may be; but certain it is, if we cooks did not furnish food for the brain these master minds would soon lose their present connection with sublunar things; and if communicating at all with us it would be through some of those "mediums," about whom Philo and Progress have had so many sharp words. It is our art that furnishes, as it were, the centripetal force that keeps even these skyey mediums themselves on this mundane sphere.

Some philosophers tell us every person imparts a portion of his individuality, or rather a portion of his mesmeric power to the work of his hands. That, I suppose, is one cause of so much merriment and good humor following in the wake of grand public dinners. Cooks are proverbially jolly and goodnatured, and they infuse a spicing of these graces into their art productions, which gives them the magic properties of the laughing gas. I know not that any gnarled beldam is connected with the art. Certainly I would not eat food prepared by such, for fear it would cause a fit of indigestion.

You may sneer at the self glorification that places mine with the polite arts, nevertheless I put it at the top of the pile. I never visited any of the celebrated studios of Italy, but I have

gazed upon the statue until I half hoped to see the marble lips part for utterance of some sublime oracle; I have looked at the picture until I fancied it endowed with motion and life; and neither gave me half as much pleasure as does a table loaded with luxuries artistically arrayed. Yet, I protest I am no epicure. Gourmands and epicures never become old women and old men. Temperance and moderation are the only sureties of old age. Painting and sculpture delight but one sense;

while a tastefully prepared meal pleases the eye by its beauty, the sense of smell by its fragrance, and the palate by its taste.

One thought more. The block of marble, in the hands of the novice, would remain an unsightly form; but by the facile touch of Harriet Hosmer it would soon assume angelic proportions. So in the culinary art, one unskilled and devoid of genius will furnish a dish scarce fit for a Sioux; whilst the true, artistic cook will, of similar materials, produce ambrosia and nectar. Here is a wide field for artistic skill which I commend to the serious attention of our young ladies. But more of this anon.

With a few words on bread making I close this article. The prerequisites of good bread are good flour and good yeast. Presuming you have these, I give the following

RECIPE.

Take six or eight potatoes, mashing them fine, add a tablespoonful of sugar, one pint of flour, and two quarts of boiling water; stir them thoroughly. When milk warm stir in one half cup of sweet yeast, keep it in a warm place—temperature about 80 degrees—till sufficiently light. We usually make it just before going to bed. Then put this sponge into the middle of your dish of flour, add a little warm water; let it stand in a warm place till it is light, or running over, when you may add as much milk and water as is required. Then mould the whole until it will cease to adhere to the hand; let it rise, and for the third

process mould it into loaves, put into pans to rise some fifteen or twenty minutes longer.

The heat of the oven and time required to bake bread must necessarily depend on circumstances, and be left to the practical judgment of the cook. It is useless to give the precise time required. On an average, one hour for loaves of from two to three pounds weight.

KATE COOK.

For the Anoka Star.

### TAKE NOTICE.

Many persons have in their possession, and have had for months, and some of them for years, books belonging to the Anoka Library Association. They are requested to return them by the 20th of this month. It is unjust to retain them from those that wish to read them. Some forty five volumes are missing, and are needed very much in the Library. Who will bring in the 1st and 2d volumes of Irving's Life of Washington? They have been asked for several times within a week or two. Now, friends, bring them along without delay and oblige others that wish to read, and free your conscience from the guilt of retaining them so long.

LIBRARIAN.

For the Anoka Star.

### THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Army officers from the front express the opinion that within ten days the road will enable the rebels to move and they will initiate the Spring campaign.

Two opinions prevail, one that they will attack us square in front and endeavor to drive Meade within the defenses of Washington, and the other that Lee will go rapidly up into Pennsylvania, plundering vastly more than last year, and fighting pitched battles only on a line of safe retreat.

The following Postmasters have been appointed in this State:

G. A. Jenkins, Anoka, Anoka county, Minnesota, vice R. M. Johnson, removed.

Zachariah Story, Frankford, Mower county, Minnesota, vice D. A. Hudson, resigned.

Over one hundred thousand veterans have re-enlisted since the first of October last.

The Alabama has captured in all, 55 vessels.

ADVERTISING RATES.	
Twelve lines or less make one square.	
One column, one year.</td	

## MISCELLANY.

### Miles O'Reilly on the Naygurs.

Some tell me it is a burning shame  
To make the negro fight;  
An' that the throte of 'em' kin't  
Belongs but to the white;  
But as I am up to soul I  
Myself am no hero.  
I'll let Sambo be murdered in place of myself,  
On every day in the year!  
On every day in the year, boys,  
An' I'll let him take his chance;  
The right to kill 'em' I'll divide wid him,  
At' er' civil a' world I'll say.

In battle's wild commotion  
I shant stand at all agoin';  
If Sambo's men should stan' at hell  
They was comin' for my direct;  
And the proof of a Southern bagnet,  
So liberal are we here.  
I'll resign and let them take it;  
On every day in the year!  
On every day in the year, boys,  
All wid none of your nasty pride,  
All my right in a Southern bagnet prod  
With Sambo I'll divide.

The men who object to Sambo  
Should take his place and fight;  
An' it's better to have a nigger's limb  
Than a white's limb, or a white's;  
Though Sambo's black as the ace of spades,  
His finger a trigger can pull,  
And his eye runs straight on the barrel sights  
From the top of the hill;  
So here myself, boys, darlings,  
Don't think I'm thinkin' you chaff,  
The right to be kill'd I'll divide wid him,  
An' give him the largest salt.

For the Anoka Star.  
The Peter Poplar Papers.

NUMBER IX.

### THE LAWS OF NATURE.

I had not the pleasure of attending Prof. Powers' lectures, but I understand that in reference to the "Laws of Nature," he said that lime or plaster sown on mossy ground would produce white clover; giving my informant to understand that a mixture of moss and lime would produce white clover seed. This may be all very good for a theory, but it won't work in practice. I contend, from experience and observation, that the seeds of all our wild plants are in the soil, and as soon as we commence cultivating it we see the different kinds of plants come into existence.

As to the white clover in particular, you will only see it in a wild state where the ground has been well trodden, as in old roads or pastures; neither will you find much moss except in similar places, and where there is moisture from shade or water. The lime will kill the moss, and the clover seed, having got sufficiently near the surface, by the soil being packed down to its place of deposit, to receive the necessary light, air, and moisture to cause it to germinate, immediately takes possession of the soil. You might just as well say brick bats and slough hay mixed together would produce wheat, as to say that lime and moss would turn to clover. Anything else that would destroy the moss, and let the light and heat come to the clover seed will answer the same purpose. The seed is in the soil at a certain depth, and needs a hard soil to enable it to germinate. Pack it down by treading or rolling, and you will see the clover come up—very good proof that the ground put into clover or grass should be well rolled.

I understand the Professor also said that in burning new soil the first crop was invariably fire weed; as if the burning of the soil alone produced that. I can show quite a large patch of this weed where there never was a brush heap burned, but the lot has been long used for a barn yard. This seed requires an exceedingly rich soil to vegetate. Ashes and other manures are very appropriate for its growth. I see nothing very singular in these "laws of nature." I know of a half acre of ground which once had a rank growth of coarse grass and some wild plants upon it. The owner, thinking to induce the growth of a better grass for hay, mowed the wild crop one summer; the next year there was a splendid crop of thistles over ten feet high and well filled with seed. Did the mowing of the previous crop make thistle seed? The "law of nature" in this case proved a nuisance to me, for the seed blew all over the adjoining farms, and I got a good share, I think.

Is it a "law of nature" that elm and poplar trees should come up on old farms which have been neglected? Keep the fires off of all plowed ground and let it remain idle, the seeds of these trees are blown all over the country from the forests, and lodge on such soil where they germinate. Go into the timber, clear off a piece of ground—an acre or two, so the light and air can get in freely, and in two or three years you will find a splendid crop of black and red raspberries, also blackberries. These will last until a new growth of timber gets started, when the small fruits will disappear. Plenty of other

instances might be mentioned showing that the seeds of plants are always in existence; and the skill of man cannot manufacture them.

PETER POPLAR.

For the Anoka Star.

### POLITENESS.

True politeness is a cheap article. Every one may possess it—the poor as well as the rich; the unlearned as well as the educated. I know there is a sort of blandness of manner—an exterior polish, that is in part the gift of nature, and partly acquired by constant intercourse with refined society; but this does not constitute true politeness; indeed it is no more essential to it than is any particular form or color of the garment. Is it not as easy to form good habits as bad ones? As easy to cultivate affability of deportment as coarseness and severity? When you enter or leave a room, is it not as cheap to open and close the door noiselessly, and step lightly, as it is to disturb a whole company by a boisterous movement? When you would accommodate one with a knife or tool, can you not afford to offer them the handle? When you would extinguish a light, will it cost anything to turn so as to avoid puffing the smoke in the faces of those present? When obliged to say "no," would not this little monosyllable fall quite as pleasantly on our own ear uttered pleasantly, as if spoken in a harsh, abrupt tone?

Now it is not any one great act of courtesy or kindness that constitutes the character of the true gentleman or lady; but it is the constant, habitual observance of such little rules of decorum, applied to all the minutiae of every day life. And the careless neglect of such trifling courtesies constitutes the boorish character. The clown is not necessarily clothed in homespun, following the plow; quite as often is he attired fashionably, and found in prominent social positions. The one may be known by his general awkwardness of manner, the other by his constant manifestation of selfishness. If the plebeian clown offend you with his coarseness, the gentleman clown will disgust you with his utter disregard to your comfort. One may hit you with his chair leg, or spatter gray on your dress—you can pardon the accident; but when the other monopolizes the best of everything—in hotels and steamboats, the easiest chairs and richest sofas; in the car, two seats as possible, at the expense of many an anxious glance and weary limb, you feel nothing but indignation and contempt. If one of this latter class chance to sit near a lady in a concert room, you will notice her constant anxiety lest her dress be sprinkled with a decent of tobacco juice. If he deign to converse with you, he must first disgorge his mouth of an unwieldy palate. Should you meet him in the street, be sure to keep on the leeward, or a dense cloud of tobacco smoke will be wafted in your optics. I measure not the criminality of such conduct. It may not come of malice aforethought. We should be slow to impute guilt to any one. Many an honest heart throbs beneath a rough exterior. But such persons are wanting in some of the requisites of good breeding. Contrast them with the true gentleman. His presence is never intrusive, for he knows when it is agreeable. His conversation and deportment are never annoying, for he wisely adapts both to the company and occasion. He does everything at the proper time and in the best manner, for true politeness, which is but another name for kindness, is the main spring of all his actions—the genial sunshine of a warm heart beaming forth in every word, deed and look. He is deaf to the voice of calumny, blind to the mistakes of the ignorant and uninitiated. Free from flattery, he praises where he can, and withholds censure except at the sacrifice of duty. Never dogmatical and censorious, he respects the opinions of others, whilst he firmly maintains his own. A stranger to servility, he yields to others the precedence, when he can without compromising his own dignity. In a word, the true gentleman is the practical Christian, fulfilling the precept, "Whatever you would that others should do unto you, do ye even the same unto them."

MYEA.

—William Yorkum, for returning a contraband to slavery from Cairo, Illinois, has been found guilty by court martial, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

### NORMAL SCHOOLS.

We make the following extracts from the Report of Hon. David Blake, State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Without doubt the most powerful and profitable agent in the elevation of the character of teachers, is that of the Normal School. This assertion all history and all experience justify. In most European countries, the Normal School has long been an established institution, and is as much a part of their system as the common school itself. The same is true of Upper and Lower Canada, of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and nearly every Free American State, and before the breaking out of the war, of many even of the Slave States.

To question the propriety and necessity of training teachers in the best and most improved methods of imparting instruction and in governing schools, is to challenge the wisdom of educating students for the practice of law or medicine, apprentices in the use of the tools of a trade, soldiers in the conduct of an army, midshipmen in the science of navigation, or artists in transferring the beauties of God's handiwork to the imperishable canvass. Shall the force of these trite analogies cease then, in the case of him whose awful care is the moulding of youthful life, whose high responsibility is the custody of the human soul? In the words of another—"Is the moral mechanism which spans the abyss of vice and crime with the solid arch of truth and virtue, less complicated than that required to bridge with iron the rabid stream? Is it more difficult to guide the ship across the sea, amid reefs and breakers, and foam covered billows, than it is to guide the wayward, ardent nature of a child on its eventful voyage across the sea of life? Does it require a profounder analysis, a nobler husbandry, to know when an hour to drop the seed of error and wheat into the shower-softened fallows of a literal soil, and rear the waxing grain to its maturity of golden beauty, than it does to sow invisible seed in the moral garden of the heart and conscience, and train the plants of knowledge, truth and love to a fruitage of more than earthly beauty and glory? Is the former harvest richer and better than the latter? Did painter or sculptor ever receive such a commission as that entrusted to the teacher? Does he not trace lines upon imperishable tablets? Is not his limning upon immortal canvas? Is it not true that his work, be it good or bad, will survive when the stars are fallen, and the sun is wrapped in eternal eclipse?

We cannot have good schools without good teachers; we cannot have good teachers unless they are educated to the work; and they can only be educated by means of efficient Normal Training Schools. Sooner or later such institutions must and will be brought into requisition here, as they have been in all States which have tried and thorough systems of public instruction. The sole question which we have at present to consider, is, when shall Minnesota follow in the wake of older commonwealths, whose long experience has marked out for us the course the best and wisest, for our guidance to pursue. The answer to this question is suggested by the very magnitude and importance of the considerations at stake. The youth of our State who are so soon to occupy places of trust and responsibility, are fast growing up. Time is adding rapidly to their years without bestowing upon their minds a corresponding wisdom. They must be educated now or never. The State, which will soon require the benefit of their counsels, has too long neglected to educate them for their coming responsibilities. Longer carelessness in this regard is certain suicide to the best interests of the State; for the evidence of statistics has long since proven, that vice and crime keep unfailing pace with ignorance; and once committed to the care of vicious and designing guardians, it needs but the evidence of near history to show, that the dearest rights of the people, and the most sacred possessions of the commonwealth, would become a quick sacrifice to the greed of crafty and unscrupulous men.

Gov. Yates of Illinois, at the dedication of the State Normal School building, which cost over eighty thousand dollars, says:

Upon the score of economy, a subject certainly of the first importance to the statesman, I hesitate not to say that even this costly edifice is a prudent investment. Whatever may be the policy of others, I am free to avow my sentiments, openly and above-board, that no tax is so light as that which is levied for the education of the children of the State. To pass by the influence of letters on the morality, the intelligence and religion of the people, the sums expended in education are more productive than those laid out in railroads, or canals, or other objects for the material development of the country. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures are regarded as the three sources of wealth, but to these should be added science, which is necessary to point out the means of production, and essential to the

highest advancement of men in the various trades, professions and improvements.

The nature of our institutions not only suggests, but requires and leads to the education of the people. Our Government, by giving every man an equal right to vote, and opening the avenues to office to the humblest as well as the highest, holds out the greatest stimulus to education. Hence, our governments, both State and National, and corporations and individuals become the patrons of learning, and make large appropriations and endowments therewith; and in every State are to be found the chosen temples of science, while myriads of school houses in city, town and hamlet, everywhere meet the eye.

The cheapest means of national defence and surest road to national grandeur, is the education of the people. If our government shall fail, it will not be from the invasion of a foreign foe, but from the seeds sown broadcast of national corruption and ignorance. Despotism may point to her standing armies as the props of the government, but I point to American school-houses and meeting houses as the citadels of freedom—the rock-bound foundations of American liberty.

### EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The following extract is from an able and liberal article on the subject of Female Education for the better classes, in the N. Y. Daily Times :

There is no question that women's faculties, if turned in their appropriate direction, and well educated, are as useful to the world, and, in some instances, as remarkable, as the masculine. So far as they are trained together, a girl is quite as ready in mathematics or languages as orderly, as punctual, as quick-witted, and retentive in memory, as a boy. There is no earthly reason why she should not make an equally good book-keeper, or accountant, or clerk, or translator, or superintendent of details in business, when she grows up. There are plenty of pursuits open to woman now, if she only had the training and education suitable.

But the truth is, the young lady of the middle and higher class is not usually educated so as to be of much value, in a pecuniary sense, to the persons bidding for labor. How seldom can she cast up long columns of figures correctly, or write a good mercantile hand, or clear, pure English style, or translate idiomatically, or make abstracts intelligently, or keep books, or clear up accounts. Yet all these things are (or should be) the rudiments of a masculine education, and they all command a definite value in the market.

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Education could fit women for all these things; but it must be thorough, persistent, practical education. The higher and more perfectly the training for women, the more likely they are to turn their minds to any branch which shall open itself, and especially to reap profits and honors in the higher fields.

### STONE COAL IN FREEBORN COUNTY.

The following item is from the Wilton (Waseca county) News of the 11th instant:

We are informed by Mr. Randolph that in digging a well on the farm of Mr. Crann, one and a half miles northeast of the village of Freeborn in Freeborn county, only fourteen miles south of Wilton, the workmen struck a bed of stone coal ten feet from the surface. That they had dug three feet in the coal and were yet digging. The well is four feet in diameter. Mr. Randolph has promised to bring us a specimen to-morrow. This information is most to good to be true, and was it not that we are personally acquainted with Mr. Randolph we should almost doubt its correctness. We shall take the first opportunity to visit the place and lay all the facts before our readers. We are under obligations to B. Welsh, Esq., for bringing this matter to our knowledge.

Diphtheria is said to be speedily arrested and cured by swallowing lumps of ice, continuously until relief is afforded: let them as much as possible melt in the throat. Common sore throat is cured in the same way sometimes.

We have tested the remedy in our own family, and believe it to be an excellent thing in that disease.—[Ex-change.]

When you advertise your business, make no half-way work of it. Business is like architecture—good columns are a good support.

### WAILINGS FROM REBEDOM.

The Richmond Enquirer fears that the proposition before the rebel Congress, to tax the present values of the Confederacy to the amount of \$700,000,000, will bankrupt the country, and overthrow the framework of society and production, and says the bill reported from the Military Committee should be entitled, "An act to establish an irresponsible despotism at Richmond, and to starve the country, including the army."

The Richmond Whig says:—

"Three thousand men in Longstreet's corps are barefoot. Johnston's army is suffering terribly for want of blankets and clothing; Lee's soldiers are destitute of socks and other necessary clothing; and the whole energies of the Confederacy are summoned to supply the demand; the prospect for clothing next year is dark and gloomy; it cannot be got through the blockade; and there are no materials in the home market. The sources both of leather and wool are diminishing every month; the supply of food is equally scant; very little bacon is left; beef is going, and mutton would not feed great armies, even could it be had; the crops are failing, and prices constantly going up; besides, there is no labor, without which there can be no production; the conscription is taking to the ranks all the whites, and the negro will not work. Even if he would, he could not prevent famine, which would bring insurrection with it. Even now, horses sufficient to serve the purposes of the existing army are obtainable with the greatest difficulty, so that it is utterly impossible to double the army and increase the trains as some extravagantly talk of doing; still further, besides wagons and trains, muskets, cannon and ammunition must be had, and these it is not possible to procure. There is now only a bare sufficiency of muskets and cannon to supply present needs, and as to ammunition, since Charleston and Wilmington have been closed, and the nitre beds of Tennessee torn from the rebel grasp, the supply can never be more than equal to the demands of the present army."

The Raleigh Progress says that peace alone can prevent starvation, and that it is folly to talk about there being supplies enough in the country. The dearth of provisions is not caused by want of confidence in the currency, but because the producers have nothing to bring in. It adds, that when the currency of the Government ceases to serve as a means of value, in a pecuniary sense, to the persons bidding for labor. How seldom can she cast up long columns of figures correctly, or write a good mercantile hand, or clear, pure English style, or translate idiomatically, or make abstracts intelligently, or keep books, or clear up accounts. Yet all these things are (or should be) the rudiments of a masculine education, and they all command a definite value in the market.

Do not during the year more than \$3 in full-size patterns alone; while in plates, engravings, reliable information on fashions, more than can be secured in any or all the other fashion magazines, a man, a larger portion of a woman's attire, a number of hats, &c., with the extra fifth cut worth only \$1, with the extra fifth premium, makes the yearly subscription to cost only 10 cents, independent of the Carlo de Viste, which is to be paid for the Mirror, if you wish to secure it promptly as it is sent in advance to subscribers.

[Communicated.]

### PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE.

#### A CARD.

#### TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all enterprising ladies, and industrious persons, who desire to earn a comfortable living, and to furnish, in varying degrees, more than \$3 in full-size patterns alone; while in plates, engravings, reliable information on fashions, more than can be secured in any or all the other fashion magazines, a man, a larger portion of a woman's attire, a number of hats, &c., with the extra fifth cut worth only \$1, with the extra fifth premium, makes the yearly subscription to cost only 10 cents, independent of the Carlo de Viste, which is to be paid for the Mirror, if you wish to secure it promptly as it is sent in advance to subscribers.

### WHEELER & WILSON'S

#### SEWING MACHINES.

##### Merit Alone Makes a Sewing Machine.

##### VALUABLE.

##### The people are perceiving that

##### Glowing Representations

##### ARE NOT MERIT.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only sewing Machines of known practical utility. THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE.

BLEND A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent [on its cost] may be obtained in its use, by its possession.

There are over 35,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Bobbin.

The Wheeler & Wilson's Machine is right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED,

AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.

All persons owning Wheeler & Wilson Machines can have them properly adjusted FREE OF CHARGE.

Call at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS,

in the Green Block, No. 284 Third street, St. Paul, a few doors below the Post Office.

**F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.**

Paul, September 6th, 1853.

## HO! FOR A RIDE!

Cheap, pleasant and quick!

to St. Paul, via

Saint Paul and Pacific R. R.

## Immense Stock

OF SEASONABLE GOODS,

to be closed out at

## A BARGAIN!

to make room for Spring Stock, at

CATHCART & CO'S.

132 Third Street, St. Paul.

Their stock is very large, and must be reduced

consisting in part of

Clothes,

Cassimeres,

Shawls,

Flannels,

Blankets,

Yankee Notions, and newest styles

## Dress Goods,

reasonable and very beautiful. Also a full assortment of

BRADLEY'S

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts in the world.

The attention of

## Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and other Goods, no their wants.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known us and patronized us for the last twelve years, we are grateful, but while we are proud to be classed among

THE OLD SETTLERS, we shall not allow ourselves to be placed among the "old foggies."

## GOLD IS ADVANCING,

And Dry Goods will certainly be higher. But for the next SIXTY DAYS we shall sell without regard to the market.

CATHCART & CO

St. Paul, Oct. 31st.

1863.

## NEW STORE,

## New Goods.

### DICKENS & BOULTER,

Have opened the store at the west end of the Bridge formerly occupied as a Match Factory, where they will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of staple

## DRY GOODS, Groceries,

## BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Which will be sold at very low figures for ready pay.

All goods wanted to give satisfaction; if not ordered them, and your money will be refunded. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bring along your Butter and Eggs, and the highest market price will be paid for the same.

Anoka, August 15th, 1863.

## TAILORING.

NEW Tailoring is just opened in Weller's Picture Gallery. This is to inform the citizens of Anoka, that we are prepared to do any work for them in the way of Cutting, Making and Repairing Clothing, at reasonably low rates. Produce, wood, etc., taken in payment.

DAVID E. GOULDING.

July 1.

## UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE,

(Established in 1855.)

MATHER & CO. Proprietors,

335 Broadway, New York.

## POST OFFICE, ANOKA.

### OFFICE HOURS.

WEEK DAYS—From 7 o'clock a. m. to 2 p. m.

SUNDAYS—From 12 m. to 1 p. m.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF MAILED LETTERS.—Leave daily, except Sundays; close at 1 o'clock p. m.

Northeastern Stage Lines Anoka for Crow Wing, daily except Sunday's; close 9:30 a. m.

Princeton Mail—For Princeton, Cambridge and Brunswick, leaves Anoka on Tuesday at 7 o'clock a. m. Arrives at Anoka on Wednesday at 8 o'clock a. m. Mail closes half an hour before the time of starting.

R. M. JOHNSON, Post Master.

Anoka, Aug. 1st 1861.

Post Master.

BOY WANTED.

A smart, intelligent boy, about fifteen years of age, is wanted at this office, to learn the printing business.

## FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES.

The greatest improvement yet in the Sewing Machine art. A curiosity worth seeing.

Please send for circular with sample of sewing.

These Improved Machines save ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. of thread and silk, and make the lock-stitch alike on both sides.

They require no instruction to operate perfectly, except the printed directions.

No change in sewing from one kind of goods to another.

And no taking apart to clean or oil.

Our NEW MANUFACTORY is now complete, with all its machinery and tools entirely new, and is already rapidly turning out Machines, which for beauty and perfection of finish are not surpassed by any manufactured in the world.

N. B.—Should any Machine prove unsatisfactory, it can be returned and money refunded.

Agents wanted in counties not canvassed by our own agents.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. CO.,

No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Aug 12mos.

## The Leading Family Paper in America.

Consists of Sixteen Large Quarto Pages, Weekly, price 4 cents; in monthly parts, price 17 cents; or \$2 per annum, paid in advance.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL

Of Popular Information, Amusement and Domestic Economy.

The Household Journal is not edited by one individual only, but its different departments are conducted by various writers, so that presents a improved variety in every department, combining, and instructive contents, and one which specially commands the interest to the intelligent in all parts of the United States and Canada. Every week it appears in its variegated department, the chess, literature and music, the latest news, as well as history, and much more.

A greater variety of reading matter is given in the Household Journal than is to be found in any other paper, and of a kind superior to what is generally offered, being more entertaining as well as instructive.

In its musical department from twenty-five to seventy-five cents worth of first class music is published every week, consisting of the best pieces of every well-known composer, and the best composers of Europe and America, all having piano-forte accompaniments, full music page size, printed in the best possible manner.

The literary department is filled with the choicest pieces of literature, from the best English and American writers, and a like being admitted, but what is of a kind fit to be passed as literature.

In Science, Art and Invention, the Household Journal gives leadership to the newest and most valuable instruments and apparatus, the best of the United States and Canada.

It also presents the choicest gems from the written and spoken efforts of our writers and speakers, both native and foreign.

Its Chess and Draughts Departments are conducted by two of the most accomplished players in this country, and change comparison with those of any other paper.

Its Gardening and Horticultural Department is edited by one of the most accomplished practical gardeners in the country, and the best of the operations for the Month," appear monthly.

The "Fashions for the Month" is compiled monthly by one of the lady contributors to the Household Journal, and presents a faithful record of all that is new or likely to be new, in the world of fashion.

The "Answers to Correspondents" in the Household Journal, form one of its most useful and attractive features; it enables to legal question to be easily referred to all who take occasion to consult its columns.

The Form of the Paper is the best adapted for binding and at the end of every six months makes out a volume of the best which can be bound in leather.

In Paper and Typography, the Household Journal will compare favorably with the best printed paper in the United States.

A Sample Copy Sent Free

Address.

SOULD BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

Price four cents weekly. In monthly parts in wrappers stitched and cut price seventeen cents. Two dollars a year payable in advance. Clubs supplied at \$1.50 each subscriber, with an extra copy free for every eight subscribers. Publishers, A. HARTHILL & CO., No. 20 North William street, New York.

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The best and cheapest in the world for ladies!

This popular monthly magazine will be greatly improved for 1864. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading!

Fourty-eight steel engravings.

Twelve colored fashion plates!

Twelve colored Berlin work patterns!

Nineteen hundred cuts!

Twenty-four pages of music!

All this will be given for only Two Dollars a year, or a dollar less than magazines of a year.

It is thrilling tales and adventures, the best pure fiction and the most popular novels, given simply to write originally for "Peterson's." In itself, in addition to its usual quantity of short stories, four original copyright novelties will be given by Ann S. Phillips, Eliot Rodman, Fanny Lee Benedict, and the author of "The Seven Licks."

It also publishes Fashions ahead of all others.

Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives bonnet, cloaks and dresses, from which a dress, a blouse, or a skirt can be cut out, without the aid of a tailor-maker. Also, several pages of household and other Receipts.

It is the best lady's magazine in the world.

TRY IT FOR A YEAR.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year, \$3.00

Three copies, one year, \$6.00

Five copies, one year, \$7.50

Eight copies, one year, \$10.00

PREMIUM FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, \$1.00; four, \$1.50; five, \$2.00.

Every person getting up a club at the above rates, is entitled to receive gratis, within the limit of one dollar, a colored plate, from which a dress, a blouse, or a skirt can be cut out, without the aid of a tailor-maker.

Address, post-paid.

CHARLES J. PETERSON,

309 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

Specimen copies sent gratis, when written for.

—

SOULD BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

Price four cents weekly.

CLUBS—FREIGHT AGENTS FOR

MILWAUKEE & PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.

SAINT PAUL. MINNESOTA.

—

SOLE Agents for the sale of

LAFLIN & SMITH'S GUNPOWDER,

J. J. CASE'S THRESHERS,

GEORGE ESTERLY'S REAPERS, DEENE'S MOLEINE PLOWS,

AKRON, (N. Y.) WATER LIME.

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## MISCELLANY.

### In the Market.

#### LEAF YEAR POETRY.

We're in the market—Mary and I—  
Are there no bachelors wanting to buy?  
None who have courage enough to propose?  
None who have wisdom enough to disclose  
That they've shirts without buttons, and pants  
without stays,  
Have vests with fringed edges, and coats with torn flaps.  
And the last winter's hose are minus of toes,  
And their uncoopered heels are like to get froze;  
For lack of such bodies as Mary and I  
To attend to the wants and woes we espy?

We're no coquettes—are Mary and I—  
So free-loving daughers need not apply—  
Beauty's admirers nor Wit's devotees;  
Need not approach for we never shall be sought;  
But we know of a tribe whose names are耻辱  
In Parnassus' temple, and whose names are gold,  
Whose lives without spot, blushing or blot;  
Have won them the honor the world giveth not—  
For such worthy bachelors, Mary and I  
Still wait in the market—will ye not buy?

Un sollte virtue, Mary and I—  
Only can offer to those who apply—  
Hearts warm and loving, we're driven to blend  
With hands ever ready in need to befriend;  
And the young ones, whom gossip, out feetlessly roam  
Beyond the charmed precincts of childhood's sweet home;

And to wash, brew or bake, small splutter we make;

For "Quiet and Thrif" is the motto we take—  
Loosely old bachelor, will you not buy?

We're in the market—Mary and I—  
Shall we be in the market to die?

The young ones, whom gossip, go,

Lured the rays from Hope's lesson light glow;

Our hearts like the May, will forget to be gay.

Howe's fragrant blossoms never dawn on our way.

Such is the position Mary and I  
Offer to bachelors—pray will you buy?

INCREASE THE PAY OF THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

The Dayton (Ohio) Empire, in the course of an article upon the war, says:

"If this war is to be carried on, we are in favor of increasing the pay of private soldiers to from thirty to fifty dollars per month, and reducing the pay of officers one-half. The reduction in the pay of officers would more than pay the increase to the soldiers. There is neither sense nor justice in the disparity that now exists."

The life of a private soldier is as valuable to him, and as precious to his family, as that of an officer—Why should not this universal public sympathy for the soldiers and their families take this substantial shape? Why make them dependent upon public and private charity, when a reasonable increase of their pay would leave their families comparatively comfortable? Why should this Government pay the widow of a dead soldier, with a family of destitute children, a pittance pension of only eight dollars per month, and to the widow of a commissioned officer, with influential connections, from thirty to a hundred?"

The Mineral Point (Wis.) Tribune, alluding to Capt. Fisk's advice to those who are doing well at home not to go to Idaho, says:

Capt. Fisk's advice in this matter, is the same as that of the junior editor of the Tribune, now in Idaho—that all who are making an honest living at home, will do well to remain there. For every person who is making a fortune in the gold mines, there are hundreds who are making but a poor living. As this is the season of the gold fever, however, we hear of many who prefer trying the country for themselves, to listening to the advice of any one. There is now a prospect of a large emigration West in the spring.

A gentleman who has just returned from the South, and whose facilities for traveling over the railroads were very extensive, says their roads, cars and engines are in such a dilapidated condition that they cannot run any train, no matter how small or important, over eight or nine miles an hour, and that in six months more half of their roads will have to be abandoned entirely, and then, by concentrating their rolling stock, they may be enabled to keep up some of their stems another year. If it was not for the frequent arrivals of wire and magnets from Europe via blockade runners, their telegraph wires would have been abandoned long ago; as it is they have but few lines working successfully.

Deacon John Phillips, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, is now in his one hundred and fourth year. This venerable man was born in Massachusetts, when George II. was king of Great Britain. He was drafted in 1776, and served in the early part of the American Revolution, and has a distinct recollection of the battle of Bunker Hill, which took place when he was fifteen years old. He has lived all his life on one farm, ate at one table, and during a space of ninety years has not had a severe illness.

Wendell Phillips Garrison has accepted a place on the editorial staff of the Independent, and will enter upon his duties immediately. His high moral character, fine scholarship, rare independence, and proved power as a writer, make him a valuable acquisition to that paper and to the profession of journalism.

The citizens of Buffalo are making preparations for a fair in aid of the United States Christian Commission. It is to be held on the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

—A published statement of the capital and circulation of the banks of Minnesota shows all to be on a firm basis, save the LaCrosse and LaCrescent and the People's Bank. The former with a capital of \$8,820 has a circulation of \$27,873, and the latter, with a capital of \$5,400, a circulation of 18,000. The Winona Republic can advise people to re-use the bills of both until they place their issues on a better basis.

—The commissioners appointed by the President to examine into claims of the sufferers by the Sioux massacre in Minnesota, and to assess damages, &c., report that the claims allowed amount to about one million and a quarter. The \$200,000 appropriated by Congress last winter for the payment of the claims, has all been expended.

—Army mules are going to General Grant's department in large numbers. They are to be used as pack mules for supply trains for East Tennessee, as the roads are impassable for wagon trains.

**FIRE AT RIVER FALLS.**—The drug store of B. Wilcox, at River Falls, was entirly consumed by fire on the 4th inst. The Citizens' Reporter printing office, over the drug store, was also destroyed. There was no insurance, and but very little saved out of the drug store, and nothing out of the printing office.—[Hudson Times.]

—A great disaster to industrial interests in Hartford has taken place in the destruction by fire of Colt's great pistol manufactory, involving the loss of two million dollars' worth of property, and throwing out of employment nine hundred workmen.

**LOST.**  
Last evening between Smiley's mill and my residence, a Pocket Book, containing a sum of money. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Davis's Hardware Store.

F. E. DAVIS.

**GIRL WANTED.**  
Wanted, a girl to board and go to school. For further particulars inquire at this Office.

**PIANOS AND MELODEONS,**

**F. O. WILDER & CO.,**  
Dealers in Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums, Cabinet Organs, Sheet Music, Books, Picture Studios, &c. &c.

No. 129 THIRD ST., CORNER ST. PETER ST., SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Agents for C. W. H. COOPER & CO.'S STAR AND GRANITE SCALE PIANOS, ALSO, THE PARLOU GEM.

Mr. WILDER is a Pianomaker, and has been in the business over twenty years, and will sell none but pianos of the best quality, and will warrant, and all pianos sold by him will be kept in tune, one year free of charge, if within a reasonable distance.

Pianos and Melodeons tuned and repaired, given on the Pianos and Melodeons.

St. Paul, December 12, 1863.

11:11.

**ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, FOR 1864!**

VOLUMES XXIX AND XXXV.

Edited by T. S. ARTHUR and VIRGINIA F. TOWNSSEND.

The Home Magazine for 1864 will be conducted in the same spirit that has distinguished it from the commencement: and continue to unite in one periodical the attractions and excellencies of both the Ladies', or Fashion Magazines they are entitled, and the general monthly issues.

Original social stories, written expressly for the Home Magazine. One of these will be by Miss Virginia F. Townsend, and commence in the January number.

Editorial articles, will be by T. S. Arthur, and the third from the pen of Miss M. A. Denison, a writer who has long been a favorite with the public.

Besides these, our large corps of talented writers continue to contribute to the Home Magazine short stories, poems, essays, sketches of life and character, writing with the highest breeding literary excellence with the higher teachings of morality and religion.

Sketches of domestic happiness and domestic happiness. To these the Home Magazine has been and will continue to be devoted.

Elegant engravings appear in every number, including choice pictures, groups and characters, incidents of travel, scenes of interest, portraits for garments, etc. etc. In all respects we give a first class magazine, and at a price that brings within the reach of every intelligent family in the land.

**PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.**

Our premium plates for 1864 are large photographs of "Evangelion" and "The Miserere Rain," two charming and popular pictures. These photographs are albumenized paper, engraved copper, and superior and durable plates for garments, etc. etc. In all respects we give a first class magazine, and at a price that brings within the reach of every intelligent family in the land.

—It is ordered premiums, three red stamps must be paid in every case, to pay the cost of mailing each premium.

It is not required that all the subscribers to a club be at the same Post Office.

Canada subscribers must add 15 cents on each subscription for bireyment of U.S. postage.

**CLUBBING.**

Home Magazine and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, \$3.50.

Home Magazine and Harper's Magazine, one year, \$4.00.

Home Magazine and Saturday Evening Post, \$3.00.

**T. S. ARTHUR & CO.,**

236 WALNUT, ST. PAUL, PHILADELPHIA.

## RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ISANTI COUNTY, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

RECEIPTS OF ISANTI COUNTY FOR 1863.  
Balances Received from Treas. Latte..... \$108 40  
Ant. tax collected for 1860 and 1861..... 1862 112 74  
do do do 1862 458 67

This amount only includes receipts to Oct. 6, being last settlement with Co. Treasurer; next being Feb. 29, 1864.

EXPENDITURE—COUNTY FUND.

1863.  
Jan 6. B. A. Latta, for assessing and selling delinquent property..... 87 72  
John S. Latte, engraving voter and Judge of election 3 00  
John Shibley, Judge of election 1 00  
G. D. Loring, Judge of election, posting notices &c. 2 75  
Varoliet Anstey, Judge of election and posting notices 1 75  
Alson Huntley, Judge of election 1 00  
Fitz Edith, do do 1 00  
John Shibley, do do 1 00  
Stephen Hewson, Commissioner of election 13 12  
do do Judge of election 1 00  
E. G. Clough, Commissioner 11 52  
do do Clerk of election 1 00  
O. F. Smith, Commissioner of election 1 00  
Stationery and Clerk of election 8 25  
Wm. B. Latta, Auditor, balance on 1861..... 50 00  
do do one day school examiner..... 2 00  
" 7. B. A. Latte, allowed on A. D. Loring, Auditor, for services..... 1 00  
O. F. Smith's engravings 1 50  
Henry Whitney, Judge of election 1 00  
do 1 00  
Examiner of State road from St. Paul to State, as per order from St. Paul 210 61

Jan 1. Examination of State road from St. Paul to State, as per order from St. Paul, as follows:

do do Surveyor, surveying 10 00  
do do do 7 50  
John Orion, service on 10 00  
J. J. Hildreth, do 8 00  
W. W. Magner do 10 00  
Hiram Burrell, do 10 00  
E. Clark, do 6 75  
H. Penberthy do 7 50  
G. W. Boukoven, do 7 50  
J. L. Carter, do 7 25  
do do supplied furnished 8 35  
T. H. Allen, do do 2 83 18 19

\$275. 30

" 4. Hugh Spence, Judge of election 1 00  
Peter Nordius, do 1 00  
E. G. Soderstrom, do 1 00  
Peter Shelean, Clerk of election 1 00  
Peter Soderstrom, do 1 00  
S. Hewson, Commissioner do Overseer of highways 2 00  
Wm. T. Trow, examiner of schools 2 00  
do do for new books, assessment rolls and duplicates 30 00  
Sam'l Marshall for board and medicine for poor..... 16 00  
O. F. Smith, do 10 00  
Sept 1. Peter Nordius, Auditor 10 00 69 26

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## THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.  
Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrument of education, of social improvement, of society. Therefore it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

We are anxious to furnish our readers with as much reading matter as possible; but shall be obliged to gauge the quantity according to the patronage of our office. We trust that will increase.

REPUBLICAN UNION CONVENTION.

A County Convention of all unconditional Union men, who sustain the present National Administration in its measures to maintain the Union and suppress rebellion, will assemble at the Third Avenue School House, in the town of Anoka, on Monday, the 29th day of February, at one o'clock p.m., for the purpose of selecting two Delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at St. Paul on Wednesday, March 2d, 1864.

The number of Delegates will be as follows:

Anoka 6, Brown 3, Oak Grove 3, Ramsey 2, St. Francis 2, Bethel 2, Columbus 1, Centreville 1.

In behalf of the County Committee,  
W. W. WATERMAN,  
Chairman.

Anoka, Feb. 17, 1864.

In pursuance of the above call a caucus will be held in the town of Anoka, at the Third Avenue School House, at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, Feb. 27th, 1864.

Per order Town Committee.

### Market Day at Anoka.

Among the very important "institutions" needed in a country town like Anoka is the establishment, by mutual consent, of a regular Market Day. It has been adopted in other towns, both East and West, with decided success; and proved a great benefit to farmers particularly. Saturday is generally considered the most convenient day, and we suggest that Saturday of each week be the established Market Day at Anoka.

Every Saturday, therefore, let the farmers who have stock for sale drive it into town, and make the Public Square headquarters. Let the word go forth in all directions, and let the farmers in adjoining counties know of it, and let them drive in their stock, so that an opportunity will be regularly offered to sell or trade. If you have horses to dispose of bring them in on Saturday—pigs or poultry—wagons, sleds, anything and everything. We will send the good word down to Saint Paul and about, so that parties wishing to purchase or trade stock, etc., will know there will be something in town on Saturdays; and our Market Day will soon become a name in all directions.

If you have farms to sell or let, it will be advantageous to advertise in our paper. We presume there is not an acre of land nor a town lot either for sale or rent in this county—at any rate, none are advertised.

Don't forget the Market Day, however; it will bring the people together, and you can have a sociable time, and venture to say there will be some sharp trading done.

### The Gold Mania.

There is nothing more to be deprecated than the prevailing gold fever. It is a bad thing in every sense. In the first place, there is no reasonable excuse as to want of employment, for workmen are now in demand in most branches of business at good wages. And in the second place, it is altogether unlikely that the majority of the adventurers will do any better in the gold region than they could do at home. This is enough to show the undertaking to be a foolish one on their part; and they certainly leave to the detriment of home interests—thus injuring others and gaining nothing themselves.

Viewed in a moral light, this mania has nothing to command it. It gives a loose rein to the spirit of speculation, breaks up the habits of industry and economy among men, and ruins the

# THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I. }

ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1864.

{ NUMBER 22.

Twelve lines or less make one square.	\$0.00
One column, one year,	\$0.00
One half column, one year,	\$0.00
One quarter column, one year,	\$0.00
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year,	6.00
One square one week,	75
Each additional week,	25
Legal advertisements at St. Paul rates.	
Bills payable at the end of each quarter.	

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—accuracy, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and they with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

In Idaho they are having a very severe winter. Snow on the plains is from one to two feet deep, and on the range from two to ten feet.

If men show their faith by their works, the faith of a good many would seem to be in the devil.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.  
Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath. Preaching at 10 a.m. followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 p.m. A short discourse at 7 p.m., followed by prayer meeting.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. A. K. Packard, Pastor. Worship and preaching Sabbath morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Sunday school at the close of the morning services.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Prayer meeting Sabbath evenings in union with the Baptist church, at 7 o'clock. The meeting to-morrow evening will be at the Congregationalist church.

### Wife Wanted

Proposals for a marriage contract will be received until the 1st of March, from any respectable ladies not more than forty-five years of age, either through the Anoka, or Champlin Post Office. All correspondence strictly confidential.

Feb. 20, 1864.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been licensed by the Probate Court of the County of Scott as Administrator of the estate of H. C. J. Smith, late of said county, deceased, to sell the north half of the southwest quarter of section nine, township thirty-one, north of range twenty-four west, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section nine, township thirty-one, north of range twenty-four west, situated in the county of Scott, State of Minnesota, to pay the debts against the estate of the deceased.

Now, therefore, the subscriber will sell the premises above described to the highest bidder, at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House, at Anoka, in said county of Anoka, state of Minnesota, on the 15th day of March, A.D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., in the forenoon, pursuant to said license for the sum or sums aforesaid; and the same will be made subject to all taxes then due, and will, if necessary, be made in separate forties.

JOHN B. ALLEN, Administrator.

Anoka, Minn., Feb. 20, 1864.

### TO EXCHANGE.

The Upper Ferry will be exchanged for a good team.

Cows and young stock will be exchanged for a good horse.

JOB KENNISON, Champlin, Feb. 20, 1864.

### Good Pay for doing Good.

#### Live and Let Live.

Although the patrons of the Prairie Farmer are very general in the extent of their time and labor, and their efforts to extend his circulation, we know that in many instances their reward has alone been in the consciousness of having accomplished a public good.

We wish to call their efforts and a more general endeavor to circulate the Farmer and have arranged the following schedule of premiums, to be presented to those who shall give their time to the cause. In making up the premium list, we have taken into consideration those of the most useful character, and the very best of their class; and as it will be seen, comprise several implements and machines that are taken in fast pursuit of avar and trials the present season. It will be noticed that every person who obtains 10 or more names, receives some valuable prize.

All lists to be sent in by the first of April.

#### READ THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID LIST OF PREMIUMS.

For a list of 10 names at \$1.50 each—One extra copy of Prairie Farmer and Dahl's House Owner's Hand Book, or one of Barnum's Patent Sewing Machines, that can be attached to any Sewing Machine.

For a list of 15 names at \$1.50 each—One Family Clothes Wringer, valued at \$5.00.

For a list of 20 names at \$1.50 each—One Family Clothes Wringer, valued at \$6.00.

For a list of 25 names at \$1.50 each—One Family Clothes Wringer, valued at 7.00.

For a list of 30 names at \$1.50 each—Subsoil Plow (Steel) or Hay and Straw Cutter, valued at \$14.00.

For a list of 40 names at \$1.50 each—One of Webb's Patent Large Hoe Forks, or Runkle's Patent Hoe York.

For a list of 50 names at \$1.50 each—Agriculture Library, valued at \$25.00.

For a list of 60 names at \$1.50 each—One Sulky Horse Reamer, or a Wheel Cultivator, \$35.00.

For a list of 75 names at \$1.50 each—One Family Clothes Wringer, valued at \$7.00.

For a list of 100 names at \$1.50 each—Five Octave Melodeon, \$55.00; or a Florence Sewing Machine, \$60.00, or one of Rank's Patent Gang Plows, price \$55.00.

For a list of 110 names at \$1.50 each—A set of Appleton's New American Cyclopedias, 16 volumes, valued at \$55.00, publishers' price.

For a list of 125 names at \$1.50 each—One S. Octave (Prins & Co.) Melodeon, \$55.00; or Sugar Cane Mill, \$30.00.

For a list of 150 names at \$1.50 each Wood's Mowing Machine, price \$100; or one Florence Sewing machine, 1001 case, \$100.

For samples and premiums, address EMERY & CO., Lakeside, Chicago.

N.B.—No person will be entitled to more than one prize and that will be the one called for by his largest number of names, unless he should prefer his equivalent from among the other prizes; nor will the exact number of names for lists of 10 be given, as there will be a few cases.

Where two or more prizes are offered—the winning person is entitled to a choice of articles.

All competitors will stand when sounding names three times, and will be given a prize that may be entitled with the proper number.

Names need not all be sent at one time, but as they are obtained, and each subscriber shall have the upper one year from the time received unless otherwise ordered.

Names need not all be sent at one post office. It makes no difference how many offices are represented.

Samples and posters sent free.

Address EMERY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

The weather is too charming for February.

Lumbermen are offering \$3.50 per day for men to work on the drive next spring. The prospects are a scarcity of men next spring—[Taylor's Fall Reporter.]

A Springfield (Mass.) man has invented a steam sheep-shearer.

## MISCELLANY.

### Take No Step Backward.

Faithfully Inscribed to the Thirty-Eighth Congress of the United States,

*Take no step backward!*—The eternal Ages  
Look down upon you from their height sublime,  
And witness the events which History pages  
Still class among the noblest of all time.  
Right onward now the path of duty lies.

Though it may lead to dangers that appall;

"Right onward!" Justice sternly cried,  
And Mercy joins with Justice in the call.

*Take no step backward!* Contumacy of oppression  
Are culturing midst our Nation's throes;  
And wrongs that might have stood, with fair  
Oppression.

Yields to the force of self-inflicted blows,  
The hand grown horny in the life-long labor  
That clothed and pampered those who held it

Now grasps the man, or yields the flashing sabre,  
And wins the man, or wears his hours on the ground.

*Take no step backward!* Contraband, or chattel,  
Or slave, or "person"—or what you will—  
*THEY'VE MADE*

And if we stand or fall in this dread battle,  
God leads the lambkin from his thrall again.

The pillar of a cloud by day is noon;

The pillar of a fire by night is blazing;

Where conflagration painteth Southern skies,

*Take no step backward!* Ye have surely smitten,  
At hip and thigh, the Bull and the Wrong;  
What ye have smit, how verily, what written;

Seal with the seal of action, broad and strong;

*DO NOT DESPAIR AT A POSITION DRA*

*DO NOT DESPAIR AT A POSITION DRA*

*THE ELEMENT THAT PUNISHES IS FIRE;*

*THE ELEMENT THAT PURSES IS FIRE;*

*THE ELEMENT*

**HO! FOR A RIDE!**  
Cheap, pleasant and quick!  
to St. Paul, via  
**Saint Paul and Pacific R. R.**

**Immense Stock**

**OF SEASONABLE GOODS,**

to be closed out at

**A BARGAIN!**

to make room for Spring Stock, at

**CATHCART & CO'S.**

132 Third Street, St. Paul.

Their stock is very large, and must be reduced  
considering in part of

Cloths,

Cashmeres,

Shawls,

Flannels,

Blankets

Tankee Notions, and newest styles

**Dress Goods,**

reasonable and very beautiful. Also a full assortiment

**BRADLEY'S**

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts in the world.

The attention of

**Country Merchants**

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and  
and other Goods, as their wants.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known  
us and patronized us for the last twelve  
years, we are grateful, but while we  
are proud to be classed among

**THE OLD SETTLERS,**  
we shall not allow ourselves to be placed among  
the "old Fugitives."

**GOLD IS ADVANCING,**  
And Dry Goods will certainly be higher. But  
for the next SIXTY DAYS we shall sell  
without regard to the market.

**CATHCART & CO.**

St. Paul, Oct. 3, 1863.

**FINKE & LYON'S  
SEWING MACHINES.**

The greatest improvement yet in the Sewing  
Machine art. A curiosity worth seeing.

Please send for circular with sample of sewing.  
These Improved Machines save ONE HUNDRED  
PER CENT. of thread and silk, and make the Lock-  
stitch alike on both sides.

They require no instruction to operate perfectly,  
except "the printed directions."

No change in sewing from one kind of goods  
to another.

And no taking apart to clean or oil.

Our New MANUFACTORY is now complete, with  
all its machinery and tools entirely new, and is  
already rapidly turning out Machines, which for  
beauty and perfection of finish are not surpassed  
by any manufactured in the world.

N. B.—Should any Machine prove unsatisfactory,  
it can be returned and money refunded.

Agents wanted in counties not canvassed by  
our own agents.

**FINKLE & LYON, S. M. CO.,**  
No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Augt. 12mos.

**The Leading Family Paper in America.**

Consists of Sixteen Large Quarto  
Pages, Weekly, price 4 cents ; in  
monthly parts, price 17 cents ;  
or \$2 per annum, paid  
in advance.

**THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL**

Of Popular Information, Amusement  
and Domestic economy.

The Household Journal is not edited by one  
individual only, but its different departments are  
conducted by persons of merit, so that it presents  
a wide variety of useful information,  
and is instructive and useful, and one which  
especially commends itself to the intelligent in all  
parts of the United States and Canada. Every  
week is presented, in its various departments,  
the choicest foreign and domestic news,  
and a greater variety of reading matter is given  
in the Household Journal than is to be found in  
any other paper, and of a kind superior to what is  
generally published, being more entertaining as  
well as instructive.

In its musical department from twenty-five to  
seventy-five cents worth of first class music is  
published every week, consisting of the newest  
and best vocal and instrumental pieces (by the  
best composers of Europe and America), all having  
pleasant accompaniments, full musical page size,  
printed in the best possible manner.

The literary department, with the  
choice selection by the best writers, not a line being  
lost, and out what is of a kind fit to be perused  
in any family.

In Science, Art and Invention, the Household  
Journal presents particularities of the newest  
and best in all departments of knowledge.

Its History and travel gives most interesting  
extracts from the many narratives of intelligent  
travelers in all parts of the world.

Literary and Miscellany presents the  
choice of the best English and American  
best writers and speakers, both native and foreign.

Chess and Draught Departments are con-  
ducted by two of the most accomplished players  
in this country, and challenge comparison  
with any other paper.

Its Gardening and Horticultural Department is  
edited by one of the most accomplished practical  
gardeners in this country, whose article on the  
"Operations for the Month," appear monthly.

Three columns of columns, and one  
entirely devoted to the housewife, and  
monthly by one of the lady contributors to the  
Household Journal, and presents a faithful reflex  
of all that is new or likely to be new, in the world  
of fashion.

The "Answers to Correspondents" in the  
Household Journal, form one of its most useful  
and attractive features; its answers to legal ques-  
tions, proving of great service to all who take  
occasion to consult the columns.

This popular monthly magazine will be greatly  
improved for 1864. It will contain  
One thousand pages of reading!

Fourteen splendid steel plates!

Twelve colored Berlin work patterns!

Nine hundred wood cuts!

Twenty-four pages of music!

All this will be given for only Two Dollars a  
year or less than half as much as magazines of the class

of "Households."

Its thrilling tales and novelettes are the best  
published anywhere. All the most popular writers  
are employed to write originally for "House-  
hold Journal," and the best original contributions  
of short stories, four original campaign novelties  
will be given by Amos. St. John, Ella Rodman,  
Frank Lee Benedict, and the author of "The  
Second Life."

It also publishes fashions ahead of all others.

Each number, in addition to the colored plate,  
gives bouquets, clocks and dresses, engraved on  
wood. Also a pattern, from which a dress man-  
guill, or ch. dress can be cut out, without the  
aid of any pattern.

Also, several pages of  
household and other Receipts.

The "Household Journal" is the best lady's magazine in the world.

Try it for one year.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE,

One copy, one year, \$2.00

Three copies, one year, 5.00

Five copies, one year, 7.50

Eight copies, one year, 10.00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, five, or eight copies make a club.

To every person getting up a club, at the above  
rates, a copy of the Magazine for 1864 will be  
given gratis.

Address, postpaid,

CHAS. J. PETERSON,  
306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

Specimen copies sent gratis, when written for.

—

SOLD BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

Price four cents weekly. In monthly parts in  
wrappers stitched and cut, price seventeen cents.

Two dollars a year payable in advance.

For all kinds of Products taken in exchange for  
goods.

Buying strong Butter and Eggs, and the  
highest market price will be paid for the same.

Anoka, August 15th, 1863.

DAVID E. GOULDING.

—

DRY GOODS,  
Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Which will be sold at very low figures  
for ready pay.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction; if  
not return them, and your money will be refund-  
ed.

All kinds of Products taken in exchange for  
goods.

Buying strong Butter and Eggs, and the  
highest market price will be paid for the same.

Anoka, August 15th, 1863.

DAVID E. GOULDING.

—

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER  
ADVERTISING HOUSE,

(Established in 1856)

MATHER & CO. Proprietors,

355 Broadway, New York.

—

POST OFFICE, ANOKA.

OFFICE HOURS.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF MAILED.

Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Sundays;  
squares o'clock p.m.; closes 9 a.m.

Princeton Mail—For Princeton, Cambridge and  
Brunswick, leaves Anoka on Tuesday at 7 o'clock  
a.m. and Friday at 10 a.m. on Wednesdays, 8 o'clock  
a.m. and Saturday at 10 a.m. Mail closes half an hour before the  
time of starting.

R. M. JOHNSON,  
Anoka, Aug. 31st 1863. Post Master.

—

BOY WANTED.

A smart, intelligent boy, about fifteen years of  
age, is wanted at this office, to learn the Printing  
Business.

—

JAMES M. McGLAUFLIN,

451 Broadway, New York.

—

TAKEN UP.

Came into the enclosure of the subscribers,

on or about the 22nd day of November, a dark  
red two year old heifer—no especial marks.

The owner is requested to pay charges and take  
her away.

A. M. & J. C. CASWELL,  
Cotton Creek, Anoka Co., Minn., Jan. 23, 1864.

17:35

TO PROMOTE

**Good Health**

USE THE

Dandelion and Wild Cherry

**BITTERS.**

In Pint Bottles, Price 50 Cents.  
In Quart 12 " 60 75c.

THESE BITTERS are composed of the best Roots,  
Barks and Herbs, and peculiarly adapted to  
the immediate cure of all diseases produced  
by the excessive life of man.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry BITTERS  
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry BITTERS  
CURE JAUNDICE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry BITTERS  
CURE INDIGESTION.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry BITTERS  
CURE COSTIVENESS.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry BITTERS  
CURE HEART BURN.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry BITTERS  
CURE WEAKNESS.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry BITTERS  
CURE LOST APPETITE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry BITTERS  
CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms, it will perform these cures  
simply, by one offices regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON Proprietor.

Farmersburg, Clayton county, Iowa.

For Sale by J. M. RANDOLPH,

Anoka, Iowa.

S. B. ROBINSON, General Wholesale Agent.

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Also for Huntington's Wild Cherry Fluid.

Hove & Steven's Family Colors.

Van Dusen's Worm Confections.

Van Dusen's Magical Bleeding.

Adams' Condition Powders.

Adams & Collins' Extract of Lemon.

Adams' Extract of Lemon.

Duthie's Peat Shot for Bed Bugs.

Slepper's Fly Killer.

april 11-17

INSURANCE.

Home Insurance Company,

No. 112 & 114 Broadway New York.

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.

Surplus over \$300,000.

Marine and Fire Insurance on the most favorable

## MISCELLANY.

### "Little Wife."

Cousins—as boy and girl, we watched,  
The glow-worm and the star.  
Made mimic trenches on the sands,  
And gathered shells and spar;  
We built the snow-mounds in the drift,  
We mated in the park;  
I called her shily, "Little wife,"  
And kissed her in the dark.

For years our paths lay wide apart—  
As wide as sun and sea;  
And when we met again, she seemed  
Half strange, shy with me;  
But guess together, we were far from  
Our soon to call to life farm;  
The story of these early days,  
When she was "Little wife."

A while at a wedding dance—  
A blushing, bending bride—  
And then I heard the welcome word—  
That gave me cousin Grace—  
The day she gave her whose love dispelled  
The shadow of my heart—  
Who lies he hand to night,  
And is my "Little wife."

### WORK OF RUMSELLERS.

60,000 lives are annually destroyed by interperance in the United States. 100,000 men and women are yearly sent to prison in consequence of strong drink.

20,000 children are yearly sent to the poor-house for the same reason. 300 murders are another of the yearly fruits of interperance.

400 suicides follow these fearful pangs of miseries.

20,000 orphans are bequeathed each year to private and public charity.

\$200,000 are yearly expended to produce this shocking amount of crime and misery, and as much more is lost from the same cause.

Mr. Charles F. Brown, (Artemus Ward) was dangerously ill of typhoid fever at Salt Lake City on the 17th ult.

The radical German papers of Missouri are strongly opposing the renomination of President Lincoln.

**GIRL WANTED.**  
Wanted, a girl to board and go to school. For further particulars inquire at this Office.

**PIANOS AND MELODEONS,**  
**F. WILDER & CO.,**  
Dealers in Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Harmoniums, Cabinet Organs, Sheet Music, Music Books, Piano Stools, etc. &c. &c.

NO. 102 THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA  
Agents for the celebrated A. M. McPhail & Co's Star and Grand Scale Pianos, also Piano Parlour Gels.

Mr. Wilder is a Pianist, who has been in the business over twenty years, and will sell first, Class Instruments. Every instrument will be warranted, and all piano sold by him will be in tune, at very little charge, if within reason, and distance.

500 Pianos and Melodeons tuned and repaired, Lessons given on the Piano and Melodeon.

St. Paul, December 12, 1859.

11th.

**ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE,**  
for 1864!

VOLUMES XXIII AND XXIV.

Edited by T. S. ARTHUR and VIRGINIA F.

TOWNSEND.

The Home Magazine for 1864 will be conducted in the same spirit that has distinguished it from the commencement: and continue to unite in one periodical the various excellencies of both the Ladies' and Fashion Magazines, as they are called, and the graver literary monthly.

Our arrangements for 1864 include:

Three original serial stories, written expressly for the Home Magazine. One of these will be by Miss Virginia Townsend, and commence in the January number.

Another will be by T. S. Arthur, and the third will be by Mrs. A. M. Dexinor, a writer who has written a number of popular articles.

Bodice, tresses, and large variety of patterns for garments, etc. etc. In all respects we give a fine class magazine, and at a price that brings it within the reach of every intelligent family in the land.

Social literature, arts, morals, health, domestic happiness, and every thing else that is worth devoting.

Large engravings appear every number, including choice pictures, groups and characters, prevailing fashions, and a large variety of patterns for garments, etc. etc. In all respects we give a fine class magazine, and at a price that brings it within the reach of every intelligent family in the land.

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Our premium plates for 1864 are large photographs of "Engelbrecht" and "The Young Girl." Two choices and similar pictures. These photographs are on albumenized paper, exquisitely copied, and superior to any heretofore sent by us. No picture ever published has been as good as these. The "Young Girl" at the print sellers is still very "lifelike." The splendid English print, \$25. Extra copies will give all the detail, and address personal.

500 One of these prints goes to every get-up of a club, large or small.

EARLY TERMS, IN ADVANCE.

1 copy Home Magazine (and one of the premiums) \$2 00

2 copies (and one of the premium plates, to get-up of club) 3 00

3 copies (and one of the premium plates to get-up of club) 4 00

4 copies (and one of the premium plates to get-up of club) 5 00

8 copies (and an extra copy of Magazine, and two premium plates to get-up of club) 10 00

12 copies (and an extra copy of Magazine, and two premium plates to get-up of club) 15 00

17 copies (and an extra copy of Magazine, and two premium plates to get-up of club) 20 00

It will be seen that each single subscriber, who pays \$2, is entitled to one of the premium plates.

In ordering premiums, three red stamps must be sent in every case, to pay the cost of mailing such premium.

It is not required that all the subscribers to a club be at the same Post Office.

Canada subscribers must add 18 cents on each subscription for payment of U. S. postage.

CLUBBING.

Home Magazine and Godey's Lady's Book, one year \$3 00.

Home Magazine and Harper's Magazine, one year \$4 00.

Home Magazine and Saturday Evening Post, \$3 00.

Address T. S. ARTHUR & CO., 323 WALNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

Orders for Job Printing taken here.

## RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ISANTI COUNTY, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

RECEIPTS OF ISANTI COUNTY FOR 1863.  
Balance received from Treas. 1863..... \$108 49  
Ant. tax collected for 1860..... 8102 49  
and 1861..... 112 74  
do do do 1502 456 ..... 8672 23

This amount only includes receipts to Oct. 6, being last settlement with Co. Treasurer; next being Feb. 29, 1854.

EXPENDITURE—COUNTY FUND.

Jan 6. B. A. Latta, for assessing and selling delinquent lands \$7 72  
John S. Rosenthal, Assessing voter and judge of election 3 00  
John Sibley, Judge of election 1 00  
G. D. Loring, Judge of election 2 75  
Vigilant Asylum, Judge of election 1 75  
Alson Hunter, Judge of election 1 00  
Fitzhugh, do do 1 00  
John Sibley, do do 1 00  
Stephen Hewson, Commissioner of election, do do 13 12  
John do do 1 00  
E. G. Clough, Commissioner 11 53  
do do Clerk of election 1 00  
O. F. Smith, Commissioner of election, do do 8 25  
Wm. Tubbs, Auditor, balance on 1861..... 50 00  
do do for 1862..... 100 00  
do do one day examination 2 00  
do do Clerk of election 1 00  
" 7. B. A. Latta, allowed to do A. 150 00  
O. F. Smith's examining votes 1 00  
Henry Whitney, Judge of election 1 00 210 61

JUN 1. Expenses of State road from Sink Rapids as per order from State, as follows:

O. B. Sturtevant, surveying 10 00  
do do do 7 50  
John Olson, service on 9 60  
J. Hildreth, do 8 50  
Harvey Burdell, do 9 00  
E. Clark, do 6 75  
H. Penoberton, do 1 50  
G. W. Halloway, do 7 50  
do do supplies furnished 8 36  
T. H. Allen, do 2 83 165 19

" 4. Hugh Spence, Judge of election 1 00  
Peter Norelius, do do 1 00  
L. S. Sundstrom, do 1 00  
Peter Shewell, Clerk of election 1 00  
Peter Norelius, do do 1 00  
S. H. Newson, Commissioner of election 2 00  
Wm. Tubbs, Auditor of schools 2 00  
do do for new books, assessment rolls and documents 30 00  
Sam'l Marshall, board and medicine for poor 16 00  
O. F. Smith, Auditor of school 10 00 69 26

Sept 1. Peter Norelius, for overseer of highways in Dist. No. 1 6 00

S. H. Newson, Commissioner of highways 4 26

J. W. Delameter, locating road 2 00

Alson Hunter, Judge of election 1 00

F. H. Huntley, do do 1 00

S. H. Newson, Commissioner of election 4 75

do do making enrollment 4 00

do do locating road & c. 3 00

do do Judge of election 1 75

do do returns for election 4 60

do do canvassing and stamps 2 00 36 11

Total \$642 05

JUN 5. John S. Beauty, Clerk of election 1 00

Andrew Donnison, Judge of election 1 00

do do mileage 3 00

Michael Scanlan, do 1 00

Isaac do returns and canvassing 5 00

J. W. Delameter, locating road 2 00

Alson Hunter, Judge of election 1 00

F. H. Huntley, do do 1 00

S. H. Newson, Commissioner of election 2 00

do do services 4 75

do do making enrollment 4 00

do do locating road & c. 3 00

do do Judge of election 1 75

do do returns for election 4 60

do do canvassing and stamps 2 00 47 42

Peter Shewell, Clerk of election 1 00

do do assessing 3 00

E. G. Clough, Commissioner 17 40

D. M. Robins, for work on 2 50

O. F. Smith, Commissioner 1 00

S. S. Loring, do 10 00

do do Judge of election 1 00

do do for rent of office 1 00

from Sept. 1861 to Nov. 1864..... 33 00

J. W. Kelsey, Judge of election notices 1 75

Henry Whitney, Judge of election 1 75

L. H. Campbell, Clerk of election 1 00

Peter Norelius, do 1 00

John Sundstrom, Judge of election 1 00

Peter Norelius, do 1 00

S. H. Newson, do 1 00

V. Ansley, carrying returns 1 00 871 65

Total \$642 05

SCHOOL FUND.

JUN 10. School District No. 1..... \$12 11

Nov 20. do do do 22 94 54

May 11. School District No. 2..... 11 45

Oct 15. do do do 7 21 58

Oct 9. School District No. 3..... 21 03

Total \$64 24

ROAD FUND.

Jun 12. J. Field for Spencer Brook District \$10 00

STATE FUND.

Jun 12. paid State Treasurer..... 59 22

Dec 20. do do do 134 57 213 79

Total \$213 79

RECAPITULATION.

County fund..... \$649 08

School fund..... 94 25

Spencer Brook School District..... 32 24

Road fund..... 10 00

State fund..... 213 79 993 45

Total expenditure for 1863 including County, State, School, Road and Poor fund..... \$993 45

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ISANTI COUNTY, JAN. 5.

1864.

ASSETS:

Total amount of delinquent taxes for 1863..... \$85 06

taxes for 1861..... 497 49

Taxes on duplicates for 1863..... 1064 41

Balance in Treasurer's hands..... 60 07 2561 75

Liquidities:

Total amount of uncancelled orders..... 668 80